Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 36. HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY MAY 3, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE No. 2586.

JAPAN NOW CONTROLS THE YALU ESTUARY

RUSSIA DRIVEN BACK AFTER FIVE DAY'S FIGHTING

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

General Baron T. Kuroki, in command of the Japanese at the first big battle of the Yalu.

TOKIO, May 2.—As a result of five days' fighting largely by heavy artillery, the Japanese forces under Baron T. Kuroki crossed the Yalu. The infantry made a gallant charge and drove the Russians from Chintiencheng and Antung where the Russians made two stands. The Japanese loss in the engagement is given as seven hundred, while that of the Russians is over eight hundred killed. The Japanese captured twenty-eight quick firing guns and many rifles and a great quantity of ammunition. They also took twenty Russian officers and many non-commissioned officers and men. The Russian Generals, Zassalitch and Castolinsky, were wounded. The Japanese now control the estuary of the Yalu river.

Antung is on the Manchurian side of the Yalu estuary and has previously been described as a place highly fortified and held by the Russians.

According to the above dispatch the Japanese forces are now within theirty miles of the mountain passes.

THE RUSSIAN REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—With a force of less than five thousand men, the Russians for three days impeded the Japanese advance and prevented the enemy from crossing the Yalu, notwithstanding the inferiority in number of men and guns.

On Friday the Japanese were driven back with great loss. Sunday the Japanese resumed their artillery bombardment inflicting heavy losses on the Russians. The Russian army which had no intention of preventing the Japanese from crossing retired in perfect order. At Potiensky where the fighting was in progress it is the plan to worry the enemy until the mountain passes are reached.

An Associated Press mail special to the Advertiser says explanatory of the above:

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—In spite of the reports from Seoul and Tokio that the Russians are massing 50,000 men to resist the Japanese crossing the Yalu river, it can be asserted with great positiveness that an obstinate obstruction of the enemy's crossing is no part of General Kuropatkin's tactics. The Russians intend that the Japanese shall have the river behind them before giving battle in force. Kuropatkin's plans in this respect are fully approved here. Of course, the Russians will do all in their power to render the crossing as difficult and expensive as possible, but the first decisive engagement will occur in Manchuria, where the Russians believe they will have all the advantage of position.

KOBE, April 30.—A schooner has rescued fifty soldiers from the Kinshiu Maru which was sunk by the Vladivostok squadron.

The Kinshiu Maru was one of the larger steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line which the Japanese government had impressed into its transport service.

A NEW RUSSIAN BASE.

SHANGHAI, April 30.—The bulk of the Russian army supplies at Liaoyang are being conveyed to Feng-huang-Chang.

TOKIO, Japan, April 29.—Reports received from the sinking of the Japanese transport Kinshu Maru state that many of the Japanese on board the ship suicided rather than surrender to the Russians.

Nearly One-Third of All Russian Guns in Manchuria Are in Enemy's Hands.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The authorities declare that the Japanese had 100,000 men and 100 guns at the battle of the Yalu.

RUSSIAN OUTLOOK GLOOMY.

LONDON, May 3.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, says the Russians had 100 guns in Manchuria and that consequently their artillery force is nearly one-third crippled. He says that the spring outlook for crops in Manchuria is bad and that every food source except the Siberian railway is closed. The problem of feeding the Russians in Manchuria is already serious. The Japanese, adds Baron Hayashi, are working day and night to complete, by October, the railway connecting Fusan, Seoul and Wiju. They expect Port Arthur will be captured or starved out by September.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP STRANDED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The new battleship Orel is stranded in the Neva on a sandbank.

The Orel is one of the five largest and most powerful battleships of the Russian navy, being a vessel of 13,566 tons, having heavy armament and being armored under her waterline as a protection against torpedo boat attacks.

WASHINGTON, May 2nd, 1904.

To Saito, Honolulu:

The captain of the "Maya" reports that a naval detachment consisting of the gunboats "Maya" and "Seji" and torpedo boats ascended the Yalu on the 1st of May, bombarding the enemy.

While they were returning, the enemy's artillery suddenly attacked the torpedo boats, who silenced the enemy after thirty minutes' severe engagement. The detachment all returned to Yongampho without casualties and our armed launches reached Antung in the same morning and repulsed the enemy's infantry and artillery after thirty minutes' sharp fighting.

Fire was seen rising from the town. A native says that the enemy fled from Antung after setting fire to it.

TAKAHIRA.

WASHINGTON, May 2nd, 1904.

To Saito:

General Kuroki's report from Kiu-lien-chang, May 1st, says that notwithstanding the stout resistance to the Second and Twelfth Divisions and Imperial Guards, they advanced by three roads, driving the enemy before them.

We captured by 8 p. m. a line extending from Antung to Liushukon, and the Imperial Guards surrounded the enemy on three sides, and, after a severe fight, captured twenty guns with horses and carriages, over twenty officers and many men.

The General Reserve Corps advanced along the Liaoyang road. The enemy was composed of the whole Third Division and Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Regiments of Sixth Infantry Division Sharpshooters, Mischauko's cavalry brigade of about forty guns and eight machine guns. They fled toward Fenghoan-cheng.

Our casualties at most were not over 700. The total booty taken was twenty-eight quick-firing guns, large quantities of rifles and ammunition. Our heavy field guns were very effective.

A Russian officer taken prisoner says that the commanders of both army corps and division were wounded and their casualties exceed 800.

TAKAHIRA.

WASHINGTON, May 2nd, 1904.

To Saito, Honolulu:

General Kuroki, commanding the First Army of Japan, reports that on the 26th of April preparations were made for laying bridges across the Yalu.

On the same day the detachments of the Imperial Guard and of the Second Division attacked and dispersed the enemy on islands in the river and occupied the islands.

In these engagements sixteen of the Imperial Guards were seriously and nine slightly wounded, while there were no casualties in the Second Division. The enemy retreated, carrying many dead and wounded, towards Chiu-lien-chang.

A Russian cavalryman, taken prisoner, said that the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Infantry Regiments of the Eastern Siberian Sharpshooters formed a van of the Russian force, Lieut. (?) Senyoloff commanding. Mountain scouts of the Twenty-second Regiment were found dead and were buried at Wiju; ninety-five dead horses were also found.

From noon of the 26th until the 27th the enemy fired intermittently upon Wiju but we made no reply. On the 26th, two gunboats, two torpedo boats and two steamers, detached from Admiral Hosoya's squadron, ascended the Yalu and exchanged shots with the enemy on Antzushan and silenced them. The detachment suffered no damage.

On April 28th two infantry companies of the company were detached to Ritzu-yuen, from which place the enemy fled leaving five dead. The enemy fired at long range from neighborhood of Chiu-lien-chang upon Wiju without much effect upon our works.

On April 29th, the Twelfth Division commenced bridging the river at Sukichin and completed the work early in the morning of the 30th, and the army crossed it from 10:40 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. There was severe firing on all sides, but the enemy was soon silenced.

Our losses were five officers slightly wounded and of non-commissioned officers and men two killed and twenty-two wounded. At 8 p. m. of the same day a bridge over the main stream was completed and the army crossing it advanced upon Hushan.

On the same day the detachment from Admiral Hosoya's squadron advanced below Antungsien and fought at close range with 400 of the enemy's infantry and cavalry. The enemy's artillery also directed heavy fire against the detachment but retreated after about an hour's firing. There were no casualties on our side.

On May 1st at daybreak our forces commenced cannonading and silenced the enemy's artillery on the hill northwest of Yu-Shu-Kau and at 7:30 all the divisions attached attacked and by 9 a. m. took possession of the heights extending from Chiu-lien-chang to the north of Makau and Yu-Shu-Kan.

TAKAHIRA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, May 2.—The Russian officials refuse to admit that a reverse has been suffered at the Yalu river. They declare that the Japanese advance was expected.

TOKIO, Japan, May 2.—The Japanese gunboats and torpedo boats have had an engagement with the shore batteries of the Yalu on Sunday. The Russian batteries were silenced and the Japanese suffered no damage. The victory on the Yalu is confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO AIRSHIP STOPPED AFTER FIVE MILES

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Greth's airship attempted a trip to San Jose today. For five miles the airship did well when an accident to the machinery caused it to stop and descend.

The airship invented by Dr. August Greth, of San Francisco, was first tested in October of last year. At that time Greth successfully steered his cigar-shaped balloon over the city of San Francisco, his perilous flight being witnessed by thousands of people. After demonstrating that the vessel could be steered and propelled in any direction, Dr. Greth had an accident with a gas valve which prevented his motor from working and he was precipitated in San Francisco bay from which he and his vessel were rescued. The Greth airship weighs 1,000 pounds, and has a lifting capacity of over 1,600. The propelling apparatus is operated by a gasoline motor of high power.

EDGAR FAWCETT DEAD.

LONDON, May 3.—Edgar Fawcett, the author, is dead.

Edgar Fawcett, novelist, essayist, and writer of verse, was born in New York in 1847, his father being an Englishman who was at that time a resident of the United States. Some of his publications were: "A Hopeless Case," "A Gentleman of Leisure," "Song and Story," "Rutherford," "Romance and Revery," "An Ambitious Woman," "The Evil That Men Do," and "A New York Family."

Washington, April 30th, 1904.

To SAITO, Honolulu:

The Ninth Company of the Thirty-seventh Regiment (peace strength) en route to Gensan on the transport "KINSHU MARU" (registered tonnage 2339), after reconnoitering Yiwon and the neighborhood of Hongyongdo, Korea, were met by the Russian cruisers and two torpedo boats off Simpho at 11:10 p. m. on April 25th.

The "Rossia," one of the cruisers, approached the transport. The captain of the transport, accompanied by a superintending naval officer and two other officers, went aboard the Russian cruiser where they were apparently detained.

The enemy gave an hour's respite for surrender, but the soldiers refused to do so, obeying their officers' order in strict discipline.

At 11:30 p. m. the enemy discharged a torpedo, whereupon our soldiers, forming themselves into lines on the deck, exchanged fire with the enemy. During this engagement many of our officers and men perished.

At about 2 a. m. another torpedo was discharged and hitting the engine room split the transport in two.

Some coolies and merchants had previously taken to life boats, and were subsequently joined by some soldiers after the explosion. The boats then rowed eastward and after indescribable sufferings the men reached Simphoon on the 27th.

There were forty-five petty officers and crew on board, six coolies and three merchants. Most of the crew and the coolies appear to have been taken by the enemy.

All the military except the above-mentioned survivors are believed to have died. The heads of the company consisted of two Captains, two First and Second Lieutenants, one Ensign, 73 privates and two interpreters. Of the surviving soldiers ten are slightly and one seriously wounded.

TAKAHIRA.

HONOLULU'S FRANCHISES

How They Were Put Through House and Senate.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Both the franchise bills, that for gas and that for electricity in Honolulu, finally passed Senate and House without any ado and they are now with the President for his signature. There was little debate on the bills in either House. A special rule for the consideration of the bills in the House was brought in, the Committee on Rules having granted it on a request by Mr. William Haywood. Representative Robinson, of Indiana, handled the electric bill well in the House. There was a little questioning about the changes made in the Committee on Territories and the vote on both bills was taken without division.

Mr. Dalzell, of Penn., brought up the special rule by which the electric light bill was considered. As soon as the rule was offered time was yielded to Mr. Robinson, who observed that "when we can melt the hearts of the Committee on Rules and get consideration for a non-partisan measure, it must be meretorious." He then briefly explained the provisions of the bill, told what the Territories Committee had done towards modifying it, and cited the provisions of law, formerly enacted by Congress which were of a like character to the provisions proposed in the bill. Mr. Gaines, of Tenn., showed some disposition to interrupt but, as he listened to the presentation of the case from Mr. Robinson, he gradually subsided. On the question of compensation Mr. Robinson had this to say:

"Now, upon the question of price the committee consulted the public records of the State of Massachusetts and the census bulletin upon the subject of rates of wages and the price of coal. The price in Massachusetts, as found by taking twenty selected plants, runs about 20 cents per kilowatt. Several were above that and two or three below it out of those twenty plants. The price of steam coal and labor in the Hawaiian Islands is quite important. The United States price is $2.06 per ton; in Massachusetts, $3.97; in Hawaii, $8.09. They pay for Australian coal, having 85 per cent only of the heating property of American coal, considering that difference 462 per cent more than it costs in the United States, being four times the price that it costs the electric plants in the United States. They pay two and one-half times the amount for coal in Honolulu than they pay in the United States, and the item is important, because coal makes up 44 per cent of the total cost of production of the current there. I might suggest to the House that this is not an exclusive franchise. There is a municipal lighting plant in Honolulu run by the Territory. It does all the government lighting in the public buildings and all the streets, except about seventy arc lights in the outlying districts of Honolulu. It does no commercial lighting.

"Again, in Honolulu there are only from six to eight thousand white people who use this electric current, and in comparing the prices with the price in Massachusetts we must consider Honolulu to be a city of 15,000 instead of a city of 39,000 inhabitants, because of the small number of people who consume this electricity. Further, they have long days in Honolulu, and scarcely more than about three hours for lighting; yet the company must carry a large load all the time in that country of long days. Honolulu being on the sea level, the deterioration works a hardship, and in addition to that, not being a manufacturing city, they must keep supplies on hand in abundance in order to repair machinery. The cost of officers and clerks and that class of work is 88 per cent higher in the Hawaiian Islands than it is as shown by the census bulletin in the United States. The cost of labor is 23 per cent higher in Honolulu than it is in the United States.

"The bill guards the rights of the people and preserves the rights of the company. As it came to us before, it had passed the Hawaiian legislature and received the governor's signature. Letters came to the Speaker then from ex-Governor Dole, now the United States judge appointed by the President, telling us that that bill should pass. Governor Carter wrote the same kind of a letter, and, with the superintendent of public works, all recommended Congressional action favorable to the bill as it was then presented.

"Till this day no member of the committee has heard a dissent from the Hawaiian Islands, and I venture to say that none has come to any Member of Congress."

The bill, after being read and after Mr. Spalding, of North Dakota, and Mr. Thayer, of Mass., had spoken in behalf of it, was passed. Mr. Thayer's remarks were largely on the matter of price. He said:

"This matter having been recommitted to the committee, the bill is now reported with five changes from the form in which it originally stood when first before the House. The first change we made was to limit the jurisdiction of this company to the district of Honolulu instead of allowing it to extend over the whole island as originally provided for. That is the first change. [illegible] the committee, after considering the matter with the members interested in the corporation and representing it, concluded it would be better to have no specified limit, because the people interested in the company claim that it would be difficult for them to run the concern, bond it, or procure loans on it if there should be a limit of any specified number of years.

"Members of the committee first thought that perhaps ten years would be sufficient, but finally we concluded to leave the matter without any specified limit, the right being retained by Congress, acting upon the suggestion of the legislature of Honolulu, to change or repeal this act as may be deemed necessary hereafter, and also giving to the courts in Honolulu the right to change the rates, if, as the years go on, it should appear that those provided in the bill are not correct.

"One other change we made. In the original bill there is a limit of charge to 20 cents per kilowatt hour. We thought that too high a charge, and on consultation with the people interested in the bill there was finally an agreement, as I understand, that the charge should be fixed at 17 cents instead of 20 cents.

"Some members of the committee thought even this charge too high; but the members interested in the corporation showed us that even in the State of Massachusetts, in twenty cities having less than 75,000 inhabitants, the charge is about this amount; and I want to say to the House that the people of Massachusetts are as anxious as people anywhere to secure themselves in matters of this kind against anything like overcharging; they want to get things as cheaply as they can. They have no money to throw away at the present time, and I will add they will have less if Congress does not allow us freer trade, and therefore more abundant trade, with our near neighbors and people just across the imaginary Canadian line.

"We provided further that a superintendent should have charge of this matter and conferred upon him authority to act under certain conditions. Lastly, we provided that this company might bond or mortgage their property to a limit not exceeding sixty per cent of its actual value. I believe that every member of the committee has given attention to this matter in the hearings we have had; and I will add that this corporation, whose representatives appeared before us, seemed to us a very honorable corporation, seeking nothing more than they were justly entitled to. No one found fault with it at home; no one came before the committee to criticise it or object to the request of the company or to suggest that the company was attempting to overreach or secure any unjust advantage. We believe we have done what is right for the corporation and for the people of Honolulu, and that the bill as now reported should pass."

Consideration of the gas bill followed immediately. As the gas bill had originally passed the Senate, making the rate $2.50, it was proposed to take up the Senate bill, instead of the House bill and amend it for $2.25 gas but this was abandoned. This brief colloquy was all the debate in the House on the gas bill:

Mr. Spalding. I will state, Mr. Speaker, that this bill provides, in the same way as in the electric-light bill that we passed just now, for a franchise to a gas company, permitting them to lay mains and erect works in Honolulu. The main provisions of it are in the same line as those in the electric-light bill which we have just passed. It is safeguarded in the same manner in every respect, and I do not care to take time to discuss it unless some one desires information on the subject.

Mr. Campbell. Will the gentleman state whether or not this is the same corporation that has been given authority to establish an electric-light plant that is asking for this franchise?

Mr. Spalding. It is not the same corporation, and it has no connection with it whatever; and, further, I might say there is this difference: The electric-light bill provides a franchise for a company already in existence in that city, while this provides for a gas company yet to be organized, and gives it a franchise and the right to use the streets. It confers this authority before its organization so that they can go ahead safely and organize.

As both the bills had previously passed the Senate and as the House had passed its own bills, it became necessary to arrange for the passage of the House bills in the Senate. Senator Foraker, chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, was especially accommodating in bringing the House bills up at that end of the Capitol. He is always alert in behalf of just measures for Hawaii but never more so than in the present instance. Those representing the gas and electric companies here had received authority to accede to a price of 17 cents for electricity and $2.25 for gas, as provided in the House bills, and accordingly Mr. Foraker, on Wednesday, April 13, the day following the passage of those bills in the House, asked the Senate to pass them in place of the Senate bills. This was done during the morning hour and without any debate.

Thus the way was cleared for the engrossing of both measures, which were promptly signed by the Speaker of the House and the presiding officer of the Senate and forthwith forwarded to the President for his signature.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

* * *

One Conviction Enough.

The indictment on which Clerk Meheula was convicted yesterday related to vouchers of the regular session. A second indictment is pending against him relative to the extra session of 1903. It is understood that District Attorney Breckons will dismiss the second indictment, feeling that the ends of justice have been served by conviction on the first one.

* * *

Vessels Are Safe

[illegible]

KALANIANAOLE MAKES MANY STRONG FRIENDS FOR THIS TERRITORY

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—Delegate Kalanianaole attended a banquet of the Republican Congressional Committee at the Hotel Raleigh a few evenings ago and delivered a speech which made a very favorable impression for himself and the territory. Chairman Babcock, of that committee, had called the members thereof together for the purpose of discussing plans for the campaign. He thought this could best be done at a banquet, where everybody would be in good humor. Along in the evening, some of the members, who had been to Hawaii, including Representative Tawney, of Minn., sang a snatch of a Hawaiian song and that was the prelude for a request for a speech from the Delegate.

He talked about the islands, said that they did not aspire to statehood but because of the large payments they made to the federal Treasury, some $100,000 monthly, were asking only for fair play in legislation from Congress. He likewise spoke of the progress the Hawaiians had made in civilization, praised Gov. Carter for the work he is doing as the head of the territorial government, and appealed forcibly to the members of the committee, as members of Congress, to help Hawaii out in her requests for federal legislation and for federal appropriations.

The speech was modest but logical and commanded careful attention. At the conclusion of the banquet the members gathered around the Delegate enthusiastically and promised that they would stand by him at the next session of Congress in helping the territory to necessary legislation.

During the winter the Delegate has had written and mailed to Senators and members of the House, mostly Republicans, over 400 individual letters explaining the needs of the territory and asking attention to pending bills. Instead of forwarding circular letters he has had most of these written to fit the case of each individual addressed. In nearly every instance he has had something to say about the resources and industries of the islands, their importance to the government in various ways, and the net profits to the government in revenues. This campaign of education has been prosecuted constantly, although the Delegate has been aware that there was small prospect of legislation at this session of Congress. However, he hoped that the information he afforded Senators and members in this way would bear fruit in the next year or two as different measures may be pressed for action.

In every case these letters have been acknowledged by the Senators and members by whom were received and in many cases promises have been given to help the islands in every reasonable manner. The two following letters are given as examples of the many letters of this character which the Delegate has been writing:

Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: As delegate from the Territory of Hawaii, I desire to call your attention to the needs of the Territory, as indicated in the enclosed petition which has been presented and action thereon urged.

The entire country is vitally interested in trans-Pacific commerce, and the improvements petitioned for will inure to the benefit of the States equally, and possibly much more than to Hawaii.

I wish to urge upon you that these Islands, isolated by two thousand miles of unbroken ocean, do not profit relatively with the mainland from ordinary Federal expenditures.

We have unusual local burdens in guarding the public health and policing the port of Honolulu from exposure due to the great trans-Pacific commerce touching at that point.

Kindly study the concise statistics presented, and please bear in mind that all proposed Army and Navy expenditures are a part of the great scheme of National defense, and only incidentally local.

For the year 1902-3, the imports to Hawaii were $13,982,485.00, and exports, $26,275,438.00; custom house receipts, $1,193,677.83, and internal revenue collections, $40,090.52—a total of $1,233,767.35.

Hawaii is not a distributing point; all merchandise brought to the Territory is for home consumption, and therefore all customs collections are paid directly by the people. During this period 774,825,420 pounds of sugar were produced, with a value of $25,310,684.00. Of this, the Island of Hawaii alone produced 341,330,000 pounds.

The amount of capital invested in plantation and business enterprises is $120,558,070. The net profit of the Territory to the Federal Government from Annexation to June 30th, 1903, was $3,254,668.69.

The profit now is upwards of $100,000 a month or over $1,200,000 a year, over and above the amount expended by the Federal Government for Territorial expenses.

Hawaii defrays her own legislative, besides other Territorial expenses, which are paid by the Federal Government in other Territories.

Hawaii is in absolute need of public buildings for Honolulu and Hilo.

The harbor at Hilo is wholly unprotected. The heavy swells coming over Blonde Reef make it practically impossible for vessels to take on or unload cargo, passengers and mail, except in lighters and small boats, and these are frequently capsized, the mail going to the bottom and either lost or brought up by divers. Vessels are oftentimes required to lay here for days, sometimes almost weeks, unable to do anything with cargo, and are obliged to go to sea at times, to keep themselves from being driven against the reef. The breakwater will [illegible] the best harbors in the world.

Hilo, the second city of the Territory, does a large amount of shipping. Its population and commerce is increasing rapidly.

The harbor at Honolulu needs to be dredged and the channel leading to the harbor deepened and widened, so that the largest battleships and other vessels can enter and dock for supplies or cargo.

Legislation for these improvements is imperative and necessary to foster and protect the rapidly increasing commerce of the trans-Pacific.

I fully realize that at this session it will be extremely difficult to secure any legislation. I, however, inform you briefly of our needs and situation in the hope that I can ask your aid and support early next session in securing for the Territory, appropriations for the objects specified which call for but a portion of the profits annually accumulating in the United States Treasury from that Territory.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication, together with any suggestions that you may desire to make, will be highly appreciated.

Yours respectfully,
J. KALANIANAOLE,
Delegate, Territory of Hawaii.

Hon. Theo. E. Burton, Chairman, Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I desire again to call your attention to House Bill 11,038, for the survey and estimate for the construction of Breakwater for protection of the Harbor at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, and Territory of Hawaii.

The harbor at Hilo is practically an open roadstead, with ample depth of water for vessels of the largest draught, but sadly in need of protection by a Breakwater from the ocean to Cocoanut Island.

Vessels lying in this harbor are liable at any moment to be caught in a northeast or northern tempest, in which case they are compelled to cut loose and get out to sea or be in great danger of being thrown upon the reef, the harbor being absolutely unprotected.

Owing to the heavy swells over this reef, it's practically impossible at all times to land passengers, cargo or even mail at wharves, and the same have to be taken on shore in small boats attended with great difficulty and with considerable damage to cargo and mails, by reason of small boats being unable to live in the swells.

This measure is imperative and should receive immediate attention. The Island of Hawaii contains 4,015 square miles, and has a population of about 60,000. The City of Hilo, the only city of the island, has a population upwards of 15,000, and constantly on the increase. It is the outlet and shipping point for all sugar plantations, stock ranches and products of the island. It is the terminus of island railway lines, and has steamer and sailing vessel connection with Honolulu, San Francisco and New York. For four years prior to December 12th, 1902, the increase in tonnage over previous years was 31,529 tons. The tonnage of vessels entering Hilo for the eleven months of 1902 was 70,433 tons, being an increase over the previous year of 14,376 tons. The values of cargo carried from Hilo for four months prior to December 12th, 1902, were $4,300,790.73, divided as follows: Coffee, $27,402.30; hides and skins, $25,269; general merchandise, $37,472.45; sugar, $4,210,646.98.

During 1901, the Island of Hawaii exported 2,620,169 pounds of coffee, having a value of $311,897.27. Of the sugar produced by the whole Territory in 1902, namely, 355,611 tons, the Island of Hawaii produced 121,295 tons, shipped from Hilo to San Francisco, New York, etc. In 1903, the Island of Hawaii produced and shipped 170,665 tons of sugar of the 437,991 tons produced in the whole group of islands. The value of cargoes shipped from the Island of Hawaii for the four months prior to December 12th, 1902, was $720,692.43. I regret that I have no reports of shipping for the past year, which would show large increase on above figures. Shipping is constantly on the increase and the City of Hilo is fast becoming a commercial center. Vessels are compelled to lay for days, sometimes almost weeks, unable to land or take on cargo by reason of the heavy swells, and small boats taking mail to and from the steamers very frequently are overturned and capsized, mails going to the bottom and either lost or brought up by the divers.

The whole bay is open and northeast winds blowing over this reef form such a heavy swell that vessels are unable to lie in the harbor and are compelled to go to sea.

I desire to secure the appropriation for this survey at this session. Considerable testimony was taken before the Hawaiian Commission investigating Island matters, touching the need of this Breakwater at Hilo, and immediate legislation was recommended by them.

Hilo in the near future will be a very important shipping port for the reason that the distance from 'Frisco to Oriental, Philippine and Australian ports is considerably over 200 miles shorter via Hilo than by way of Honolulu, and with the construction of the Panama Canal, it being more southern than Honolulu, the distance via Hilo will still be considerably lessened. The harbor is large, and amply able to accommodate a large number of vessels, being very considerably larger than that of Honolulu.

I very much desire to have an opportunity to be heard and present to you and the committee information relative to this measure, so that some action can be had.

I further desire to state that the customs receipts of the Islands for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1903, were $1,193,677.83, Hawaii being eleventh as shown by attached list, and for the month of December alone, in 1903, they were $160,000. The Federal Government is receiving from the Territory in excess of all its expenditures a net profit of upwards of $100,000 per month, or more than $1,200,000 a year, and for the period ending June 30th, 1903, the Territory had yielded a net profit to the Federal Government of $3,254,668.69 in customs and revenue collections.

With this protection given to the Harbor of Hilo, within the period of the next ten years the City of Hilo will unquestionably increase its population to upwards of 50,000, and its shipping many fold.

The Island of Hawaii, being less developed and containing greater possibilities for agriculture than any of the other islands of the group, should receive more than ordinary consideration.

Thanking you for an early reply, I remain,

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. KALANIANAOLE,
Delegate.

Mr. Burton, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, wrote a very encouraging reply, stating that he intended to take up the case of the harbors at Honolulu and Hilo as soon as Congress assembles again next session and that he felt favorably disposed towards some action for improving these harbors.

The Delegate is aware that progress in matters of legislation is necessarily slow, but nevertheless feels very much encouraged at what Congressmen tell him they are willing to do, as soon as there comes a session where they are permitted to enact some legislation. The present session has been one of the least possible legislation, because of the approach of the presidential campaign and the desire to keep expenses down to the lowest possible figure.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

NO MINORS IN SALOONS

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

By a unanimous opinion, written by Chief Justice Frear, the Supreme Court affirms the judgment of District Magistrate Dickey against E. S. Cunha, fining him $25 and costs for violating Sec. 2 of Act 4, Laws of 1901, being an act to prevent the employment of minors in places where intoxicating liquors are sold, and to prevent minors from visiting such places.

Two points were raised in the appeal—one that the law was unconstitutional, and the other that the evidence was insufficient. The law of the case found by the court is as follows:

"A section of a statute may be invalid in part and valid as to the remainder.

"A statute which forbids any keeper or proprietor of any place where intoxicating or spirituous liquors are sold to permit any minor to visit or remain in the room where said liquors are sold or kept for sale is not invalid as being in excess of the police power or contrary to the 14th Amendment" (of the Constitution).

L. Andrews, Attorney General, and N. W. Aluli for the Territory; E. M. Watson for the defendant.

TRIAL CLOSING.

The case for the defense was concluded in the trial of Ferreira vs. Rapid Transit Co., damages, yesterday forenoon before Judge Robinson. Practically all of the afternoon was consumed in arranging instructions to be given the jury by the court. Counsel will begin to argue to the jury at 9 o'clock this morning.

DISTRICT COURT APPEALS.

Appeals from the Honolulu District Court have been sent up to the Circuit Court as follows:

Smith & Parsons vs. Mrs. Eliza Andrews, judgment for plaintiffs for $277.12 in action for balance of attorneys' fee.

Ah Yan vs. Koolau Maile, judgment for plaintiff for restitution of a bay horse valued at $38 with costs against defendant.

Jas. L. Holt vs. C. Ah Young, judgment for plaintiff for $175.93.

COURT NOTES.

W. Austin Whiting and Chas. F. Clemons, attorneys for plaintiff, have filed an exception to the verdict in the tort case of Kamakee (w) vs. J. H. Schnack, Harry Juen and William Savidge, as being contrary to the law and the evidence. It was a matter of ejectment from which a notable case of assault and batter went to decision by the Supreme Court.

Judge Gear has appointed Samuel M. Damon guardian of T. Ray Keyworth, an insane person.

MORE INFORMATION OF BANANAS WANTED

Governor Carter has referred to the Hawaii Promotion Committee a request from the Fruit Dispatch Co., of New York, for information relative to the banana industry of the islands. The company wants specific information relative to the fruit growing in Hawaii, and the names of some of the principal growers. The answer to the letter is left to the discretion of the committee. A similar request from the United Fruit Co. is being held up by the Board of Agriculture for fear that the information is desired for purposes hurtful to the local industry.

* * *

Jonah Kumalae has been elected chairman of the central committee of the Home Rule party, in place of Curtis P. Iaukea, [illegible] has been elected [illegible] chairman.

NOT A SIGN OF DAVIS

Andrews Talks of His Washington Trip.

George Davis's alleged protest to the United States Supreme Court against the admission of Attorney General Lorrin Andrews to the bar of that court has, accordin to latest advices, not reached Washington. On the same steamer in which Mr. Andrews left for Washington, Davis announced that he had forwarded a petition against his admission to the bar for the alleged action of the attorney general in bringing the charges which resulted in the disbarment of Davis.

Attorney General Andrews returned from Washington on the Alameda yesterday. "I have heard or seen nothing of Mr. Davis since leaving Honolulu," said he; "the protest he is alleged to have made against my admission to the bar of the Supreme Court had not reached Washington as far as I could learn there. I was presented for admission to that court by the Solicitor General, Judge Hoyt, who did so at the request of Attorney General Knox.

"I know nothing of judicial appointments and took no part in the agitation being carried on at Washington for the appointment of one or the other candidate for the vacancies. I can say this much in reference to the disbarment decision and its effect on Chief Justice Frear and Judge Perry. The Department of Justice upholds the decision of the Supreme Court in the Davis matter and never intended to take any steps in his behalf. The request for an investigation in the Federal court was answered by instructions to District Attorney Breckons to bring disbarment proceedings in that court also."

ADMIRE CARTER.

"I called on the Attorney General and many prominent officials while in Washington and there is everywhere a sentiment of admiration for Governor Carter. A number of men expressed utter confidence in the administration of Governor Carter. The ability with which he handled the legislative situation has also added greatly to his prestige. When I was introduced to a number of people as being from Hawaii, I was met with the reply, "O you people down there are all right now, you have Carter for Governor."

"I am as a little acquainted with the Supreme Court decision on the fishery cases as the people in Honolulu. The case was ably presented by Mr. Hatch on behalf of private interests and I appeared for the Territory. The Bishop Estate and the Damon cases were appealed as one, and were probably both decided against the Territory. The Damon case was the strongest but, I cannot say as to the effect of the decision until I see the opinion. The owners of the fishery rights cannot obtain compensation from the governments until, in the words of the Organic Act, there is a surplus in the Treasury not appropriated for any other purposes, a condition not likely to confront us for some time to come."

NINE JAPANESE UNDER ARREST FOR CONSPIRACY

Six more Japanese charged with selling women were brought over from Kauai by United States Marshal E. R. Hendry on the W. G. Hall yesterday. Three other Japanese were arrested here Thursday on receipt of a wireless message from the Marshal, saying that the prisoners wanted, had left Koloa hurriedly on the Mikahala to escape arrest.

The nine men now lodged in Oahu prison were arrested at Waimea, Eleele and Koloa by the United States marshal on warrants issued by the United States Commissioner. The men are all charged with conspiracy to sell women and District Attorney Breckons has in his possession two written bills of sale signed by some of the prisoners, which will be used as evidence against them. One of these bills of sale is peculiar. It provides that for the consideration of $175, one Kimi, is transferred from one defendant to the other, and the seller also guarantees to return the money in case the affections of the woman are transferred to any other than the purchaser. The nine defendants are bunched in separate charges, four in one, three in another and two in the third. They are not charged with peonage but with conspiracy against the laws of the United States. The arrests are in line with the general campaign being carried on by Mr. Breckons to break up the practice of slavery among the Japanese.

ENGRAVINGS

GUILTY ON ALL COUNTS

Jurymen Found Meheula Destroyed Public Documents.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Two verdicts of guilty were found against Solomon Meheula, under his first indictment for destroying public documents, in the Federal court yesterday afternoon. Judge Dole read the verdicts aloud himself instead of handing them to the clerk after examining them.

The first verdict found the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, and had a P. S. saying that the jury recommended him to the clemency of the court. In the second form the jury found the defendant guilty on each of the four counts in the indictment, categorically, every time signing by the foreman, Robert B. French, as in the general verdict.

The jury had been considering its verdict from 11 o'clock until 2:48, but at 12 o'clock the jurors were allowed by consent of court and counsel to be conducted to the Alex. Young Hotel for lunch in charge of Deputy Marshal F. L. Winter. After returning from refreshment the jury once sought and received additional instructions.

J. W. Cathcart, acting for C. W. Ashford, counsel for defendant, who had left for the Island of Hawaii, moved that the jury be polled, which being done each juror declared that what had been rendered was his verdict. Then counsel noted exceptions to both the verdict of guilty and the rendering of two forms of verdict. Mr. Cathcart then preferred a request on behalf of Mr. Ashford that sentence be deferred until his return.

Judge Dole complied, fixing May 9 as the date for sentence. For the offense of which Meheula has been convicted, the penalty is either fine not to exceed $2000 or imprisonment not to exceed three years at hard labor, or both fine and imprisonment. As in the Testa case, it is understood that the District Attorney will not ask for more than the minimum penalty upon Meheula. The enforcement of United States laws that have not parallels in Hawaiian laws is begun with the intent of giving such laws an educative effect with the least possible degree of severity. If the earlier examples made fail in due effect, as Judge Dole intimated when sentencing Testa, the weight of the law's hand will be increased.

Mr. Ashford, who was present at the giving of the case to the jury, refrained from a closing address, representing that there was no criminating evidence against which argument was needed.

J. J. Dunne, Assistant District Attorney, took nothing for granted but methodically presented the case to the jury on behalf of the United States. Among the instructions he submitted to the court which were given, the jury was informed that proof of physical destruction, such as by tearing up or burning, was not necessary for convicting an officer of destroying public documents. The charge under this head went on to say:

"If you find from the evidence in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt, that, at the times and places in the various counts in this indictment mentioned, or at the time and place in any one or more of said counts mentioned, this defendant was Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, and that, at such times and places, or such time and place, there was deposited with him as such Clerk any voucher or vouchers calling for the disbursement of the public funds of this Territory; and that, upon such voucher or vouchers, this defendant issued, or drew warrants upon the Treasury of this Territory, and that such warrants were presented to said Treasury and by it paid, and that this defendant did away with such voucher or vouchers so as to prevent their delivery to the Secretary of the Territory; then I charge you that it will be your duty to convict this defendant upon all, or any one, or more than one of said counts as you may determine from the evidence, notwithstanding that you may not have before you direct evidence, of the actual tearing up or burning of such vouchers."

BILL TO INCREASE SUPREME COURT

Delegate Kalanianaole introduced the following bill, on April 13, to provide for an increase of the Supreme Court of Hawaii:

A bill Amending an Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eighty-two of the Act of Congress approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred, entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," be amended so that it shall read as follows:

"Sec. 82. That the supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. They shall be citizens of the Territory of Hawaii, and shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and may be removed by the President. Three justices shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three justices shall be necessary to decide all matters requiring to be heard by the court. No other person shall be authorized to act as a substitute for any such justice."

Sec. 2. That this Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

JUDGES FREAR AND PERRY AND EITHER HARTWELL OR HATCH FOR JUSTICES

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—No little interest is shown here by friends of Hawaii over the prospective appointments of judges for the Territory. Delegate Kalanianaole is expecting advices from the islands by an early mail regarding endorsements. It is understood here that Judges Frear and Perry will be endorsed for reappointment and that their reappointment is assured. As it is understood here the other judge will likely be either ex-Minister Hatch, now in town, or Judge Hartwell. Ex-Attorney General E. P. Dole, who is still in Washington, has dropped out of the race for one of the judgeships on the Supreme bench, but it is thought probable that he will be appointed to the judgeship at Kona on the Island of Hawaii.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has not left Washington. Her claim for $250,000 is hanging fire before the Senate but there is no prospect of its passing Congress at this session. A motion to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated in the Senate is still pending. De Knight and Boyd, the two attorneys who have a contract with the ex-Queen to secure the appropriation, are constantly around the Capitol, trying to secure further consideration, but the case seems hopeless. It may be that, before the session closes, if an auspicious time comes, the Senate will vote to reconsider the claim. But the chances of success are very slim. It was not even put on the appropriation bill this year by the Senate.

A patent has been granted to Edward G. Duisenberg, of Hawaii, for an atomizer for liquid fuel.

Senator Foraker has introduced a bill to amend Section 55 of the Organic Act of the Territory. It is in the following language:

A bill to amend section fifty-five of an Act entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty-five of an Act entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"LEGISLATIVE POWER.

"Sec. 55. That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable. The legislature, at its first regular session after the census enumeration shall be ascertained, and from time to time thereafter, shall reapportion the membership in the senate and house of representatives among the senatorial and representative districts on the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory; but the legislature shall not grant to any corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise without the approval of Congress; nor shall it grant private charters, but it may by general act permit persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for manufacturing, agricultural, and other industrial pursuits, and for conducting the business of insurance, savings banks, banks of discount and deposit (but not of issue), loan, trust, and guaranty associations, for the establishment and conduct of cemeteries, and for the construction and operation of railroads, wagon roads, vessels, and irrigating ditches, and the colonization and improvement of lands in connection therewith, or for colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries or any other benevolent, charitable, or scientific association: Provided, That no corporation, domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of one thousand acres; and all real estate acquired or held by such corporation or association contrary hereto shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States but existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature, nor shall any divorce be granted by the courts of the Territory unless the applicant therefor shall have resided in the Territory for two years next preceding the application, but this provision shall not affect any action pending when this Act takes effect; nor shall any lottery or sale of lottery tickets be allowed; nor shall spirituous or intoxicating liquors be sold except under such regulations and restrictions as the Territorial legislature shall provide; nor shall any public money be appropriated for the support or benefit of any sectarian, denominational, or private school, or any school not under the exclusive control of the government; nor shall the government of the Territory of Hawaii, or any political or municipal corporation or subdivision of the Territory, make any subscription to the capital stock of any incorporated company, or in any manner lend its credit for the use thereof; nor shall any debt be authorized to be contracted by or on behalf of the Territory, or any political or municipal corporation or subdivision thereof, except to pay the interest upon the existing indebtedness, to suppress insurrection, or to provide for the common defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes the legislature may authorize loans by the Territory, or any such subdivision thereof, for the erection of penal, charitable, and educational institutions, and for public buildings, wharves, roads, and harbor and other public improvements, but the total of such indebtedness incurred in any one year by the Territory or any subdivision shall not exceed one per centum upon the assessed value of taxable property of the Territory or subdivision thereof, as the case may be, as shown by the last general assessment for taxation, and the total indebtedness for the Territory shall not at any time be extended beyond seven per centum of such assessed value, and the total indebtedness of any subdivision shall not at any time be extended beyond three per centum of such assessed value, but nothing in this provision shall prevent the refunding of any existing indebtedness at any time; nor shall any such loan be made upon the credit of the public domain or any part thereof, nor shall any bond or other instrument of any such indebtedness be issued unless made redeemable in not more than five years and payable in not more than fifteen years from the date of the issue thereof; nor shall any such bond or indebtedness be incurred until approved by the President of the United States."

TESTA AND MEHEULA HAVE LOST THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE

The punishment meted out to F. J. Testa and to Solmon Meheula will mean something more to them than mere fines. Under the provisions of the Organic Act, both men, who have previously been quite active in politics, will be disfranchised from voting or holding office in the future, unless they can induce President Roosevelt to pardon them and restore their civil rights. Both of the above named men were convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

Section 18 of the Organic Act says:—"No idiot or insane person, and no person who shall be expelled from the legislature for giving or receiving bribes or being accessory thereto, **and no person who, in due course of law, shall have been convicted of any criminal offense punishable by imprisonment, whether with or without hard labor, for a term exceeding one year, whether with or without fine, shall register to vote or shall vote or hold any office in, or under, or by authority of the government, unless the person so convicted shall have been pardoned and restored to his civil rights."**

The Organic Act also provides that the Governor "may grant pardons or reprieves for offenses against the laws of the said Territory and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President is made known thereon."

NEW TANNERY FOR HONOLULU

A tannery for the curing of all hides raised in the islands is to be established immediately in Kalihi by the Metropolitan Meat Co. alongside its slaughter houses. Not only will the hides of cattle, sheep, goats and deer be converted into serviceable leather, but the establishment of the tannery means also an attempt to make the tannic acids found in a number of Hawaiian grown trees, of commercial value.

George E. Sablin, an eastern tanner of twenty-five years' experience, has been brought here to take charge of the tannery, and work will begin on the buildings immediately. It is the intention to erect a three and a half story frame structure, 40x60, at a cost of from $4,000 to $5,000. There are to be sixteen or eighteen tanning pits, of sufficient capacity to tan a thousand hides per month, or to take care of the entire output of the islands. Both the vegetable and chemical process will be used in the tanning of hides. The former process requires eight days' tannage, while by the chrome process but two days are needed. By the old process from six to nine months were required in tanning, according to the weight of the hide.

At present all the hides raised in Hawaii are shipped to the mainland, some from the other islands direct to San Francisco. The new tannery will handle the entire output of the Metropolitan Meat Co. and will also endeavor to purchase all hides produced in the islands. Calf, cow, kid, sheep, goat and deer skins will be tanned. Both shoe and fine leather will be made to supply the island market, and the surplus is to be marketed in Japan. The new enterprise will mean an investment of about [illegible].

Experiments will be conducted by Mr. Sablin with regards to extract the tannic acid, which the bark is supposed to contain. [illegible] which formerly grew here in quantity, and which is still to be found in some places, is known to contain the desired tannic properties, and efforts will be made to [illegible] the general cultivation of the plant.

SHESTAG OF OLAA IS REPORTED LOST AT SEA

HILO, April 29.—W. Shestag, formerly employed by the Hilo Railroad Co., Olaa Sugar Co., and Hilo Electric Light Co., is reported lost at sea while fishing. Rumor has it that Shestag went to sea in a small boat before the storm three weeks ago. He was driven towards Puna where he picked up a Chinaman from a sinking boat and both were thrown on the rocks in Puna. The Chinaman is then supposed to have taken Shestag to a native house. Capt. Elderts has sent a native policeman over the country and can substantiate a part of the rumor. The facts are that the whereabouts of Shestag cannot be ascertained.—Herald.

MAY DISBAND.

Capt. Fetter has received a letter from headquarters to either disband or obtain support from Hilo for the maintenance of Company D, National Guard.—Herald.

PEDRO TOURNAMENT.

The Lodge of Elks announce a prize pedro tournament, under the auspices of the House Committee, at the club rooms, beginning Saturday evening, May 7th, and continuing for one week, semi-finals, finals to be played off on the following Saturday night, May 14th. A handsome prize will be awarded to each player of the winning team.

The tournament is open to all members of the lodge and visiting brothers. Entries are free and to be made on or before Thursday evening, May 5th, by application to E. C. Mellor, secretary of House Committee. The Committee on Arrangements consists of B. F. Shoen and E. C. Mellor, who will have charge of the details of the affair.

Players can select their own partners, or if selection be left to committee, will be designated by allotment. Play will begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock each evening during the tornament and Elks' pedro rules to govern the game. Visitors holding cards with privileges of the club are eligible to participate in the contest and are invited to take part.—Tribune.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Executive Council of the Board of Trade met on Tuesday night at their rooms to consider important questions. All officers and members of the Council were present except Messrs. Peck, Mason and Cook. Several matters came up for discussion, among others being the name "Mooheau," which the Legislature had dubbed the Hilo Park. A general expression of disapproval of the Legislature's hasty action in the selection of such an unpronounceable but euphonious name was made. It was decided to refer the question to the regular monthly meeting of the entire Board of Trade, which is called at Firemen's Hall tonight. Personal notifications have been sent to each member of the organization and a large attendance is anticipated.

A Committee on Amendments was appointed for the purpose of recommending necessary changes to the By-Laws. The committee consists of Messrs. C. E. Wright, Adam Lindsay and Dr. Henry Hayes.—Tribune.

O. E. S. BANQUET.

Hawaii Chapter No. 1, O. E. S., gave a most enjoyable banquet to its members Wednesday evening. The occasion was the initiation of Mrs. Katherine Forbes, of Kukuihaele, and Miss Lilinoe Hapai. Mrs. Forbes will be remembered by old friends here as having a charming voice, which has lost none of its sweetness and beauty of expression by her long stay on the other side of the big island. She won those present by her perfect rendering of several delightful solos.—Tribune.

CLUB DANCE.

At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Hilo Cotillion Club, it was decided to have a unique change in the management of refreshments. Each lady member has been asked to bring in a basket holding enough sandwiches for two persons. These baskets will be placed in a heap together in one part of the hall, and at the proper time the gentlemen present will be expected to choose the one which seems to him to contain the choicest morsel and share its contents with his lady partner. Coffee will be furnished by Mr. Schoen. Owing to the smallness of the hall, and the hope of putting the club on a better financial basis but fifteen non-dancing people who are not members have been invited. This is one of the rules of the club.—Herald.

NEWS NOTES.

The Falls of Clyde which leaves this morning at seven o'clock, carries thirteen passengers, as follows: Mrs. Stein, Miss Abbie Stein, Mrs. L. K. Pearson and son, Mrs. Armstrong of Olaa and three children; J. Alick Johnson, wife and two children; Capt. F. M. Berg, Mrs. Weatherby and three children.

Mrs. A. M. Wilson entertained a party of little folks last Saturday afternoon at her beach house in honor of her niece, Evelyn Vannatta. The occasion was the birthday anniversary of Miss Vannatta, who has just reached the mature age of ten years. Dancing and refreshments were features of the entertainment.

[illegible]

A. G. Curtis has entered into cane contracts with the Olaa Sugar Co. between Keaau and Mountain View. Mr. O. A. Steven will probably succeed Mr. Curtis on the Road Board.

Miss Alice Campbell, accompanied by V. G. Makee and Miss G. Dowsett were passengers on the Kinau, making a hurried trip to the Volcano and return this morning to Honolulu.

The friends of Alex. Fraser and Henry Maby will be pleased to learn of their improved condition and that they are now out of danger. The sons of N. C. Willfong are also convalescing.

Treasurer Campbell is ready to pay registered warrants from 146 to 1003 inclusive upon presentation. There is money enough now in the treasury to pay them all off dollar for dollar.

R. R. Berg, the popular bon vivant and for some time manager in charge of the local Wilder Steamship office, leaves next week on a trip around the Island, prior to his departure for the Coast.

Commissioner of Public Lands Pratt announces his intention of making a tour of the Island of Hawaii some time in June, with a view of securing more definite information regarding land matters.

General Agent Richard H. Trent, of the Kilauea Volcano House Co., arrived in Hilo by yesterday's Kinau. Mr. Trent, with the cooperation of Mr. Bidgood, will arrange for a large excursion and celebration at the Volcano House for the Fourth of July.

Land Agent Baldwin has received a letter from Territorial Surveyor Wall, instructing him to complete and deliver to the Hilo Board of Trade the map asked for by them as a first step in some important matters of the town. Mr. Wall also expressed a readiness to aid the Board in any of its work as far as he possibly could.

G. W. Lockington has leased the property formerly occupied by M. S. Canario and the Club Restaurant. The Lockington Company now occupies one-half a block on Front street. The undertaking department will not be separated from the furniture department. Mr. Lockington plans to fit up a cozy reception room in the undertaking parlors.

It is reported that Capt. Lake and R. E. Balding have completed business arrangements with Lopez by which compact Lopez is to escape every month. His place of hiding is in the hands of the above gentlemen who will produce him when the reward reaches the desired figure. It is not stated what share Lopez is to have out of the profits. It takes hard times to bring genius to the front.

◆

MAUI'S BIG RACE MEET

Good Program Has Been Arranged for the Fourth.

Maui has fairly won her own again on the turf, and there can be no doubt but that the races at Spreckels' Park on the coming Fourth of July, will be a revival of the good old days, says the Maui News.

The executive committee have prepared a well balanced program of twelve races with purses large enough to attract the best horses on the Islands, many of which will face the starter on race day. While the sum total offered for purses is not quite as large as it was last year, still it is enough to insure a successful meeting.

The following is the program as submitted by the executive committee:

Trotting and pacing, free for all, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3	$250 00
Trotting and pacing, 2:15 class, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3	200 00
Trotting and pacing, 2:24 class, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3	175 00
Trotting and pacing, 2:30 class, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3	150 00
Running race, free for all, 1 mile dash	150 00
Running race, free for all, 3-4 mile dash	100 00
Running race, free for all, 1-2 mile and repeat	150 00
Running race, Hawaiian bred, 1-2 mile dash	100 00
Pony running race, 14 hands or under, 1-2 mile dash	60 00
Mule running race, 1 mile dash	40 00
2 Japanese races, purse $37.50 apiece, winner $25.00, second $12.50 in each race	75 00

◆

IT WORKS LIKE MAGIC.—The relief obtained from Chamberlain's Pain Balm when applied to a burn or scald is so nearly instantaneous that it seems almost magical in its effect. An injury of this kind heals without maturation when this remedy is applied and unless the wound is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

◆

C. Hedemann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, has gone to Maui to appraise the machinery of the sugar mills comprised in the proposed consolidation of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.'s and other plantations in Central Maui. The visit of [illegible] and E. M. Walsh from San Francisco is reported to be in connection with such consolidation.

WILDER FUNERAL

Services Over Remains at the Family Residence.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

The funeral services over the remains of the late Gardner K. Wilder were held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Wilder residence, Pensacola street, Rev. W. M. Kincaid of Central Union church officiating. Beautiful floral tributes from a host of friends filled the house with their fragrance, and all were taken later and deposited upon the grave in the family plot in Nuuanu cemetery.

The casket lay in the parlor of the residence, surrounded by flowers and set pieces. Upon the coffin rested a number of beautiful floral offerings, violets and white flowers predominating.

The services were attended by a large number of friends, all being seated in the reception room opposite. The room in which the casket rested was reserved for the widow, brothers and immediate relatives of the deceased, the adjoining parlor being occupied by other relatives and near friends.

A choir composed of Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Folsom, Mr. Arthur Wall and Mr. Beakbane, with Mr. Gerard Barton as accompanist, sang impressively "Days and Moments," and "Lead, Kindly Light." The minister read passages appropriate to the sad occasion. The service finished, the casket was borne to the hearse by the pallbearers, Messrs. Judge Galbraith, Judge Stanley, E. A. McInerny, A. J. Campbell, J. H. Howland and Eben P. Low.

At the grave the impressive burial service was read and the remains were interred amidst flowers.

KNIGHTS PREPARING TO COME TO HONOLULU

The Hawaii Promotion Committee is making arrangements to distribute fifty thousand pieces of island literature on the special trains bringing delegations of Knight of Pythias to the National Conclave at San Francisco.

Secretary Boyd of the committee received a number of letters in yesterday's mail which presaged the visit to Honolulu of some of the visitors to the K. of P. assemblage. The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Cleveland, Ohio, may come to Honolulu in a body. An itinerary has been arranged which includes Honolulu and various points of interest in the islands. There will probably be a hundred in the party. A special rate of $400 for the round trip, including all expenses, is being advertised.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will *do;* not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to *know* what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It *does* what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month .... $ .50
Per Month, Foreign .... .75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : MAY 3

THE JAPANESE STRATEGY.

The theory first advanced by the Advertiser that the plan of the Japanese campaign may be to hold Korea and the sea, not advancing into Manchuria except to make raids on the railroad and other points near the Yalu base, is re-enforced now and then by an expert opinion. This paper quoted the corroborative views of a member of the general staff of the United States Army sometime ago and now finds similar expression in the war letters of the London Times. The London writer is the same military man whose forecast of what happened to the naval Russians at Port Arthur and Chemulpo has given him wide fame. He says: "It would be a fatal mistake for Japan to carry the campaign into the enemy's country. Having become master of the sea, of Corea, and of Port Arthur, Japan should, I think, rest upon her arms. In my opinion, if she attempts to push on toward Harbin, the difficulty of maintaining communication with her base of supplies and the decreased utility of her navy, might so lessen her strength that disaster would follow. Even if the Japanese were successful in occupying Harbin, the Russian army need only establish a new base a few hundred miles westward on the Siberian railway—perhaps as far west as Lake Baikal—and when its strength had sufficiently augmented to outmatch the Japanese army at Harbin, advance upon that position, when the Japanese would be compelled to retreat from Harbin as did Napoleon from Moscow."

The Argonaut, which quotes the Times writers' comment, thinks it interesting but does not agree with the conclusion. It says: "There are many arguments which may be urged against the view he takes. It may be asked for example, if, in case 'Japan stood pat' on her mastery of Corea, the Russians would not merely delay conflict until they were able to place on the banks of the Yalu an overwhelming force. Whatever the defects of the transsiberian railway, given time it can transport to Manchuria an indefinite number of men. It will not be necessary for it to transport all the provisions the troops will require. Manchuria is a rich country, and if, during the summer, the Russians hold it, while the Japanese remain inactive in Corea, there is no reason to suppose that Manchuria's production of wheat and fodder will fall short of many millions of bushels of wheat and many hundred thousand tons of fodder. Japan, on the other hand, is a poor country, and she can not maintain a costly war for long. Russia has today fewer troops in the Far East than she will have at any time later. Why is it not Japan's cue to force the fighting while her opponents are numerically not far superior—if any—to her own forces?"

The Argonaut lacks precise information. Manchuria is not a rich country in the agricultural sense. Its soil began to wear out hundreds of years ago and is only kept going by intensifying processes. A village of three or four hundred people finds two wicker vats about the size of 5000 gallon-water tanks, enough to store its winter supplies of millet, beans and corn. There is very little rice. If Russia should impress these crops as fast as they are raised, the swarming inhabitants would go hungry and make trouble, something Russia could not afford. Generally speaking the Czar's army must depend upon supplies by rail; and it is said that the Siberian line can only carry enough food to supply the wants of 200,000 men. That is the limit of its capacity and is the reason why double-trackage is proposed.

As to the capacity of Japan to carry on a long war that is a matter of finance and not of food. All the Japanese soldiers really need in the field is compressed rice, dried fish and tea and a limited amount of forage. There is enough food of this kind available in the Empire to supply all its inhabitants, no matter where military levies may be stationed. The latter are fed at home and can be fed in Korea so long as the Japanese command the sea.

As to finances a dollar will go farther in Japan than it will in Russia. So intense is the patriotism that the soldiers are willing to fight for nothing, if need be, and the farmers sell their wares at cost. Japan holds that it can, on the present scale of outlay, fight for two years without a foreign loan. A cutting down of expenditure in the way we have suggested, would extend the limit. As for loans, the present domestic one was subscribed several times over; and Japan's credit abroad is probably as good as Russia's. At least her interest rate is not higher.

So on the whole the Japanese situation is by no means bad. The little brown men have no occasion to feel themselves [illegible] in any particular.

◆

Central and Southern New York have proved unfavorable to the growth of sugar beets and the factory at Binghamton has been dismantled, its machinery going to Idaho.

SUGAR IN SIAM.

While Siam will hardly enter into future competition with Hawaii her methods of sugar production are both unique and interesting. In a report just made Paul Nash, Consul General at Bangkok, Siam, says that "the cultivation of sugar cane in Siam and the manufacture of sugar are industries which are capable of being increased greatly with the introduction of better methods in the production of the cane and modern machinery for the manufacture of the sugar. The mode of cultivation and manufacture which prevails at present is as follows: Cane is planted during the dry season (December to June) to make cuttings for planting in the beginning of the rainy season—about the end of June. These sections of cane are then planted (one or two together), the ground being kept well weeded and thoroughly hoed three or four times during growth. The ripe cane is crushed and the juice boiled in an iron pot, with the addition of a small quantity of lime, which precipitates the impurities and enables the clear liquid to be drawn off through a pipe into a second pot, where it is again boiled until it becomes a pale, yellow color. This boiling operation is repeated successively in three more pots, when the sirup has reached the consistency and color of molasses. This molasses is then ladled into small earthen pots, provided with apertures (like flower pots) closed by plugs, and there allowed to cool over night. When cold the pots are placed over other pots, the plugs removed, and the molasses allowed to drain off, leaving a coarse yellow sugar.

"The process of refining consists in pressing down in the pots the coarse sugar thus produced, covering it with prepared earth, and allowing it to stand for a fortnight. Upon removing the earth, a certain part of the sugar is found to be quite white. This layer is then removed, exposing the yellow sugar underneath, when the process is repeated until all the sugar is refined. The molasses which drains into the lower pots in the course of these operations is reboiled and subjected to the same processes as before.

"The quantity of sugar manufactured is far from being sufficient for home consumption and while the imports of refined sugar are increasing enormously, the unrefined product shows a marked decrease. This can be accounted for in either of two ways: The Siamese are learning to prefer refined sugar, or the production of the unrefined variety is increasing greatly. There are no statistics showing the amount of home-grown cane, so it is not certain what causes this decrease; although there is no doubt that there is a certain increase in the home production."

◆

The charges made by George A. Davis before the Supreme Court of the United States against Attorney General Andrews and exploited by the Bulletin, came to nothing. They were received by the Department of Justice with a sniff of contempt and with some remarks about Davis of a pathological nature. Up to the time the Attorney General left Washington, the freak attorney had not been seen there and no one appears to know what has become of him or to care. The Bulletin, as his organ, ought to send out an exploring expedition with its other political contributor, George Markham, in charge. Every time the expedition should see a policeman it could stop and inquire.

◆

It is a sign of demoralization when a power at war issues circulars and proclamations declaring that it will never give in. As the American Civil War waned the air was full of Confederate declarations about "dying in the last ditch." Within sight of defeat the Boers issued all sorts of boastful manifestoes. The war talk of Spain was never so spirited as when the battles of Manila bay and Santiago had cost that power a navy. So far Russia has followed the usual custom with the usual effect. The modesty of all Japan's statements about the war shines happily by comparison.

◆

The long fight for the punishment of the boodlers of the Territorial legislature has approached its end with the conviction of Meheula for the destruction of vouchers. The manner in which the case was handled by the United States District Attorney's office has won general respect and praise. There is to be noted also a marked improvement in jury work, especially among Hawaiians who are coming to appreciate their responsibilities in the jury box. Other indicted men, including Kumalae, who are accused of shady legislative practices, are to come before a Territorial jury later.

◆

The conviction of two men, Meheula and Testa, has served to eliminate them politically. Neither can vote nor hold office unless pardoned by the President of the United States. It is an unpleasant thing at all times to transgress the Federal laws, for even if a light sentence is incurred, civil disabilities usually follow.

◆

Governor Carter and his heads of departments will have their hands full today in trying to evolve a workable plan of economy under the new appropriations, that will please everyone. The majority of people will be satisfied with a skeleton form of government in which they get the barest necessities, as long as the outgo does not exceed the income and if taxes are not increased.

◆

A few convincing arguments distributed in the shape of freight contracts to the Hill steamers will do more to solve the tourist question than tens of thousands of dollars expended in advertising literature.

◆

Hilo people had better exercise a little care in crossing the wishes of Admiral Beckley. If he wants both of the Hilo parks [illegible] in being named after his ancestors that should be sufficient.

◆

The establishment of a tannery for converting island hides into [illegible] is a step in the right direction. Is a tannery in [illegible]?

THE TRANSPORTS.

A strong movement is under way at St. Paul, where Jim Hill's railroad influence is paramount, to induce the Government to go out of the transport business and send its army freight by private lines. The movement begins just as Hill's great steamers are preparing for sea with Manila as one of their ports of call. Discussing the matter the St. Paul Globe points out that "the average rate paid during the calendar year 1903 for freight shipments from New York city to Manila via the Suez canal was $11.91 per ton. According to the same report, the cost of shipping supplies from New York to San Francisco varies from $45.34 to $12.28 per ton, with an average rate between these points for the past calendar year of $28.70. When these rates are compared with the commercial rate now in existence and offered by the Great Northern and its allied properties from Chicago, St. Louis and other interior points through to Manila of $8 a ton, the difference between public and private management will become clear. While the rate of $8 per ton would be increased somewhat in practice by the ship's option of measurement or weight, the comparison with what the government has to pay by other routes is suggestive."

These arguments have been pressed before but the Government, having its transports on hand and paid for, has seen no reason for laying them up or selling them for a song, with the prospect that private lines would then raise the price. It is not to be expected that the $8 rate to Manila will last under any circumstances; it certainly would go up as soon as transport competition was out of the way. Inevitably all big steamship corporations, like the big railroad corporations, go into a pool or at least into "a gentlemen's agreement," as to rates. Combination is always cheaper than competition.

Honolulu, as a port of call for the transports, is disposed to stand by them; though its attitude might well be neutral in case of the coming of the Hill lines. But nobody is precisely certain that the Hill boats will come, while the transports are here. Under these conditions the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association will do well to aid in keeping them here, unless clearly of the opinion that something better can be had in their place.

◆

RUSSIAN EXPLANATIONS.

The Russians may have intended to retreat beyond the Yalu but it is doubtful that they meant to leave twenty-eight pieces of artillery in the enemy's hands. Such a loss as that signifies a rout. Possibly the Russians were greatly outnumbered but that was the lookout of the General who entrusted twenty-eight quick-firing guns to an inferior force in the presence of the foe. Either way one looks at the affair, respect for Russia's military competence is not increased.

There is a singular naivete in the Russians' story of their strategic plans. They would retreat into the mountains and there, choosing positions of their own, give battle with overwhelming numbers. Forewarned is to be forearmed; and the Japanese are far too cunning to be caught in any trap like that. Brave as they are in battle they are never rash in strategy. They have been massing in Korea since February and taking their time. They will continue to take it. And the theory still holds good that they are not going to spread themselves out in Manchuria now that they have all they went to war for—the possession of Korea and the command of the sea.

◆

At intervals for two years back the Advertiser has called attention to the irregular manner in which the Government land business was being conducted on Hawaii. The point made was against the homesteading process. A long time ago the Hilo Tribune said that not three per cent of the homesteaders were bona fide and the statement was not contradicted. The Boyd regime was then in control of the land department. It might pay for the Governor and Commissioner Pratt to make a thorough examination of the homesteads and find out how far the people holding them have complied with the legal requirements.

◆

That lively institution, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, is trying to get an "escalator" for the foot of Market street to enable people who now have to dodge across the thoroughfare there to make the trip safely. An "escalator" is a bridge, arched high above traffic, with a travelling foot path. The passenger simply stands still and is carried over, either way. There is at least one "escalator" in New York City where recognition of this convenience is pronounced.

◆

Wireless telegraphy as a means of betraying military secrets is a new danger of war. It is inevitable that Governments while in conflict [illegible]

CENSUS BY ESTIMATE.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin which gives the estimated population of the United States for 1903, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions of the United States at 79,900,389. This is an increase of 2,949,014 since the census of 1900. The population is estimated for 438 cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants in 1900. According to these estimates, New York is now a city of 3,716,139 inhabitants; Chicago has 1,873,830; Philadelphia, 1,367,716. St. Louis has just passed and Boston has almost reached the 600,000 mark. San Francisco and Pittsburg are close competitors, the former having 355,919 and the latter 345,043.

Referring to the inclusion of suburbs in cities, the bulletin says that of the 438 cities, with 10,000 or more population, 162 annexed territory between June 1, 1890, and June 1, 1903. There are no cities credited with 25,000 population in Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming, Vermont and North Carolina.

California cities are credited with the 420; Oakland, 70,386; Sacramento, 30,following population. Los Angeles, 116,152; San Francisco, 355,919.

The manner in which the estimate is made is thus officially explained:

"The Bureau of Census has decided to make annual estimates of population based upon what is known as the arithmetical method. This is on the assumption that the annual increase for each year since the last census will be one-tenth of the decennial increase between the last censuses. The country as a whole, and most of the states and cities, are growing with a steadily decreasing per cent. of increase. As the condition has obtained in the United States for the last 20 years, it is likely to hold good in the immediate future. Under such conditions the arithmetical method has been proved more accurate than any alternative method. Estimates by this method based on the census population of 1880 and 1890 were made for the 78 cities, each of which had over 50,000 inhabitants in 1900, and the results compared with the census count. The estimates gave these cities a total annual increase between 1890 and 1900 of 407,028. The count showed an actual average increase of 415,793, or closer than estimates based on votes cast or the number of names in a directory or a total census of school children."

◆

There are 1500 hides a month produced in Hawaii and these it is the purpose of the Metropolitan tannery to cure. This supply is enough to support a fair-sized boot and shoe factory. Hawaii ought to make its own leather goods, its own cigars and do its own insurance. It is the money a community keeps, not what it makes, which gives it prosperity and Hawaii has been sending away far more money than it needed to.

◆

Guava jelly, canned pineapples and bananas are rapidly coming to the front as exports from Maui, and these products will one day net us a fortune a year.—Maui News.

Guava jelly sells for a good price on the mainland and is chiefly imported from the West Indies. It sometimes comes in the form of a hard paste. Enough guavas go to waste in Hawaii to keep the mainland market supplied with jelly of good quality.

◆

Ginger is one of the export products of Jamaica. The root grows here as well as it does there and might profitably be cultivated as a by-product. Ginseng is a thing worth looking into as China takes all it can get of that aromatic root at a high price. On the cold altitudes of Maui and Hawaii ginseng might do wonders.

◆

What Hawaii needs first of all is a competing line of steamers.

◆

Weak voice from the grave of the Frear sensation: "I've won."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Gilson Bell, Supreme Court stenographer, leaves for Kailua today to report the Third Circuit term.

Democratic voters of the fourth precinct, fourth district, will hold a rally tomorrow evening in Shamrock hall, Nuuanu street.

Bids for the Hilo sewer system will be called for this month. The plans are like those of the Honolulu system in general details.

Moses Polohau, mail driver for Chas. Auld between Naalehu and Honuapo, Hawaii, was instantly killed a week ago tonight by the discharge of an automatic revolver he was handling in a store at Naalehu, where his parents live. He was shot in the forehead, the bullet passing through his head.

The vouchers cases in the Territorial court against Meheula, Johnson and Kumalae are postponed until Tuesday next, to await the return of C. W. Ashford, attorney for the defendants, from the Island of Hawaii.

A wealthy tourist has been impressed into the position of garnishee in a suit brought against a local hotel, so as to intercept the money that would otherwise have gone to pay the tourist's score.

Frank L. Hoogs has been chosen to represent the press of Hawaii at the great gathering of [illegible]

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Governor Carter went to Waialua yesterday afternoon.

There is talk of Chef Wyman taking charge of the Waikiki Inn and running it as a road house.

Mrs. Mabel Wing Castle has leased her College Hills house and is going to spend the summer in California.

A cablegram yesterday from Delegate Kuhio states that he and the Princess leave Washington today for Honolulu.

Governor Carter has called a meeting of the heads of his departments for Monday morning at eleven o'clock to discuss plans of economy.

Professor Koebele is reported to have offered to clear the State of Massachusetts of the gypsy moth pest if given $15,000 each year, for three years as expenses.

It is stated that John Wise will not be appointed deputy sheriff at Waimea, because he refuses to sign the Republican roll. H. C. Beckley is mentioned for the place.

Judge Dole yesterday received an invitation from the president and directors of the St. Louis Exposition to visit the great show. A season complimentary pass for the Exposition gates was enclosed.

Governor Carter yesterday put in writing his permission for the band to make the mainland trip with J. C. Cohen, provided that it should be known as a private and not a government enterprise.

Secretary Atkinson has received from Delegate Kuhio an announcement that he hopes to be a candidate again in November. The same announcement was made to the Advertiser's Washington correspondent by Kuhio several weeks ago.

The Home Rulers, at their weekly meeting, refused to accept the resignation of D. Kalauokalani, Jr., as secretary. The report of the committee which favored its acceptance was voted down, 21 to 6. Kupihea is promising Kalauokalani, Jr., the nomination for Delegate if he sticks to the party.

Mrs. A. F. Judd, widow of the late Chief Justice Judd, and her two daughters sailed from London on April 22nd. They expect to arrive in Boston May 2nd, and will travel on to San Francisco the latter part of June. They intend to sail from the coast for their home in Honolulu on the Korea July 3rd.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Judge De Bolt has occupied his new house at Kaimuki.

Miss Elizabeth White will leave for San Francisco on the Alameda.

The 28th and 92nd companies of artillery sailed yesterday on the Transport Thomas for Honolulu.

The Hawaiian Chinese Club, composed chiefly of merchants of the nationality named, has been incorporated as a mutual benefit organization. Its headquarters are in Vineyard, near Liliha street.

Bandmaster Cannon of the Salvation Army and one Olds, a member of the Army band, had a difficulty yesterday evening over domestic matters, resulting in Olds' arrest for blacking the eye of the bandmaster.

A full complement of passengers will be aboard the steamship Miowera on her next trip up from the Colonies, leaving but few berths to be secured by local intending passengers. The vessel is due to arrive here May 4.

At a luncheon in honor of State Senator Hemnich of Washington, by the directors of the Merchants' Association at the Alexander Young Hotel yesterday, the matter of promoting commerce and travel between Seattle and Honolulu was discussed.

A call has been made for Democratic primaries for a convention to elect delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis on July 6. The primaries will be from 2 to 8 p. m. next Saturday, and the convention on June 6 in Honolulu.

Deputy Attorney General Peters yesterday afternoon received a wireless telegram from Assistant Attorney General Prosser, who is attending the Fifth Circuit term at Lihue, asking that a stenographer be sent over by Tuesday's boat, as the term could not proceed without one.

C. G. Peck, in a letter from Champaign, Illinois, to the Hawaii Promotion Committee, claims that his mother was the second white child born in the Hawaiian Islands. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ruggles, who came here with the first American missionaries in 1820. The date of her birth was December 22, 1820.

Ida Mooney left for San Francisco in the barkentine Irmgard. She is the woman who was taken from on board a steamer bound to the Colonies under a writ of habeas corpus requested by cable from San Francisco. Her evidence in court here was to the effect that she was under forcible deportation by order of some one in San Francisco purporting to be a police judge.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

United States Marshal Hendry returned yesterday from Kauai.

Judge De Bolt's jurors are all required to appear at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

C. Hedemann and J. B. Castle returned yesterday from their visit to the Hawaiian Commercial plantation on Maui.

W. E. Shaw, at 1104 Keeaumoku street, has some very choice pure White Leghorn eggs from imported fowls for sale.

Mrs. Dickey, President of the Ladies' Aid Society of Central Union church, with her sister, Mrs. Alexander of Oakland will be absent on Maui for two weeks.

A meeting of the heads of departments has been called by Governor Carter for this morning at eleven o'clock. Plans are to be discussed for putting into effect the new appropriation bills. The legislature passed a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to scale expenditures as soon as he deemed it expedient.

[illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable *Merit.*

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism — prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every descrition made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 2, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	$1,000,000	100	....	305
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	20	20¼
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	....	....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	....	50
Hawaiian Sugar Co	2,000,000	20	....	.
Honomu	750,000	100	100	110
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	....	13½
Haiku	500,000	100	....	.
Kahuku	500,000	20	....	18¼
Kihei Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	.	7
Kipahulu	160,000	100	....	.
Koloa	500,000	100	.	120
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20	2	.
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	82½	87½
Onomea	1,000,000	20	....	....
Ookala	500,000	20	....	....
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	....	6
Olowalu	150,000	100	....	....
Paauhau SugPlanCo.	5,000,000	50	....	....
Pacific	500,000	100	....	....
Paia	750,000	100	.	....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	....	....
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	70	77½
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	37½	40
Wailuku	700,000	100	....	275
Waimanalo	252,000	100	....	160
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	....	....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	....	....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	102½
H. R. T. & L. Co., Pd	....	....	....	....
H. R. T. & L. Co., C	1,000,000	100	....	82½
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	....	8½
O. R. & L. Co	4,000,000	100	....	....
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	....	....
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c.	....	....	....	....
Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)	....	....	....	....
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	104	....
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....
O. R. & L. Co.	....	....	104	....
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....
Olaa Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....
Waialua Ag. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Kahuku 6 p. c	....	....	....	100½
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....

SESSION SALES.

Thirty Ewa, $20.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Apr.	BAROM. 9 a m.	BAROM. 3 p m.	THERM. Min	THERM. Max	Rainfall to 9 a. m.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
S	23	30.07	30.02	71	78	.11	75	4	NE	3-4
S	24	30. 9	30.04	70	76	.16	70	3	NE	4-3
M	25	30.10	30.03	69	78	.18	68	3	NE	3-4
T	26	30.08	30.01	71	77	.03	71	3 5	NE	3
W	27	30.07	30.00	70	78	.20	69	3	NE	3
T	28	30.10	30.01	71	78	.01	65	3	NE	2-3
F	29	30.11	30.0	71	78	.03	66	3	NE	1-3

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	May	High Tide Large.	Ht of Tide	High Tide Small.	Low Tide Large.	Low Tide Small.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
		p.m.	Ft.	a.m.	a.m.				Rise
M	2	5.40	1.9	5.02	10.40	. . .	5.28	6.25	9.25
T	3	6.23	1.8	5.46	11.17	a.m. 0 43	5.28	6.25	10.16
W	4	7.10	1.7	6.44	11.58	1.36	5.27	6.26	11.04
T	5	7.59	1.6	7.57	2.35	p.m. 12.47	5.27	6.27	11.48
F	6	8.52	1.4	9.30	3.29	1.59	5.26	6.27	a.m.
S	7	9.49	1.3	10.50	4.19	3.27	5.25	6.27	0.30
S	8	10.47	1.2	11.45	5.04	4.52	5.25	6.28	1.09
M	9	11.47	1.2	p.m. 12.24	5.42	6.06	5.24	6.28	1.49

Last quarter of the moon May 7th.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m. which is [illegible]

JAPANESE ON A SERIOUS STRIKE

Sixteen Hundred on Waipahu Estate.

An angry, turbulent crowd of nearly 1300 Japanese laborers surged through the roads in the residence portion of Waipahu plantation yesterday, threatening Manager Ahrens and his lunas, inflicting bodily damage on those of their countrymen who would not join them, and only the presence of sixteen armed foot and mounted police officers sent from Honolulu prevented a more serious outbreak. The representative of the Japanese Consulate, sent by Consul Saito, was unable to convince his countrymen that peaceable measures only should be resorted to, and he was compelled to quit the strike rendezvous of the Japanese and find a place of safety at the railroad station.

Last night the strikers and management were no nearer a settlement of difficulties than when the strike began, but the presence of armed officers through the night quelled any disposition there might have been to continue physical demonstrations against the management, and it is possible that a conference may be held this morning at which time the laborers will probably make a formal presentation of their demands.

WANT LUNA DISCHARGED.

The laborers' chief grievances are directed against Head Luna Patterson, whom they wish discharged from the service of the plantation. The men intimated last night that if this demand was acceded to, they would immediately return to work.

The Japanese side of the difficulty, as told by an interpreter to an Advertiser reporter who went to the plantation last night, was to the effect that although the plantation has tabooed lotteries and gambling, luna Patterson has conducted lotteries of various kinds for his personal benefit, and in the event that Japanese laborers did not participate in them they were discharged on various pretexts. Another complaint is that outsiders are not permitted to come upon the plantation to sell merchandise, thereby compelling the laborers to purchase from what is offered directly by the plantation. Ten complaints in all are totalled up as the sum of their grievances.

RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

The strike began practically about 1 o'clock yesterday morning when a delegation of would-be strikers made the rounds of the outside camps and presented their plea to have the laborers join in a general strike. Opposition was met in some of the camps to the project and in such cases the strikers resorted to violence. Three men in as many different camps who refused to join the strikers were attacked with knives and sabots and each of the three received stab wounds. One was wounded in the neck quite badly, but later in the day even these three joined the strikers, possibly to prevent being dealt with more harshly.

MET A TROJAN.

Shortly after daylight the strikers came upon a gang of men who were under contract to build a ditch, under the direction of a Japanese named Kawakami. The latter urged his men to stay out of the strike, and talked so persuasively to them, that they refused to be won over. Kawakami was then singled out as one upon whom the strikers would visit punishment. Kawakami successfully held out until shortly after noon. He then rode into the mill section and went among the hundreds of striking Japanese congregated before the stores. He was attacked, dragged into a store and taken into a back room, where he was beaten over the head with the wooden shoes of his captors. He was held down and detained forcibly for about three hours. Deputy Sheriff Fernandez was apprised of Kawakami's disappearance and on Manager Ahrens's suggestion went in search of him. The officer located Kawakami and prevailed upon his captors to release him. In the meantime Manager Ahrens sent word to the three-score men under Kawakami to stop work for the day in order to prevent further friction from this source.

ATTACK WITH KNIVES.

Field Luna Hutchings was overseeing the work of about 300 Japanese in a large field, when strikers appeared amongst them and passed the word around for them to quit. Hutchings, who was mounted, moved up and ordered the disturbers off. According to Mr. Hutchings the Japanese suddenly bunched together and started toward him with their cane knives. Hutchings was armed only with a long snake whip. When he saw their belligerent attitude, he spurred toward them. Two Japanese sprang at him and cut at him with their weapons. One knife ripped open the lower part of his right trousers leg and the point of the other ripped a hole in the trousers at the knee. Hutchings laid about him with his whip, marking several of the laborers. He backed out of the crowd, and then spurred up to them. This time his horse suffered for a laborer brought a club down upon the horse's nose, crushing it in. With this the laborers began to withdraw and again charging them Hutchings got them all out of the field.

CONSUL'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The news of the strike was sent to Japanese Consul Miki Saito and a consular representative started for Waipahu on the 2 o'clock train. On arriving at the plantation he saw Mr. Ahrens and then went down to the section where most of the strikers had congregated. He listened to their demands, about ten in all. Their spokesmen said, however, that the discharge of Head Luna Patterson would be satisfactory to them. The consular representative advised them to appoint a conference committee to meet Manager Ahrens to discuss the matter calmly and properly. By this time some of the more turbulent spirits in the crowd began to hoot down advice of this kind.

THE ENVOY RETREATS.

The consular representative found that the crowd was not in a mood to listen to common sense and he thought it best to quit the place. He hastened to the railroad station where he stayed until the 7:03 p. m. train pulled out en route to the city. He boarded this train and came to Honolulu making his report to Consul Saito. The latter will probably go to Waipahu today. The representative learned just before leaving that the Japanese would remain firm in their attitude to continue the strike unless their principal demand was complied with.

ARMED OFFICERS ON GUARD.

Police Captain [illegible] and six foot

SURVEYS ARE CONDEMNED

Court Surveyor Reports on Lands of Five Companies.

J. S. Emerson, Surveyor of the Court of Land Registration, has filed a report on petitions relating to lands held in Kula, Maui, by the five companies lately organized. He passes severe judgment on the surveys made by C. Nielsen.

With respect to Pulehu Plantation Co., Mr. Emerson says Mr. Nielsen's first sketches and descriptions were rejected by him, and after Mr. Nielsen had furnished a second set he presented a third sketch that is widely different from the second. Figures are given to show the difference.

Mr. Nielsen's second description of Kula Plantation Co. lands, according to Mr. Emerson, ties up his whole survey to a granite post described by M. D. Monsarrat in his survey of Pulehunui, "although by his own confession * this post had been washed out by heavy rains and set in another place." Mr. Emerson, after showing how the surveyor contrived to get over that difficulty, declares: "In short his work contradicts itself and does not bear critical examination. I cannot pass it as correct."

Kalialinui Plantation Co. lands survey is next condemned, thus: "So far as Mr. Nielsen's description is copied from Mr. J. F. Brown's description of Kalialinui it is entitled to the respect due that well known surveyor. When, however, he has to do original work the case is different. To give a single instance, the eastern end of this lot as reported in December, 1903, was 700 feet long, while in January, 1904, he makes it 800 feet long. Again he copies Mr. J. F. Brown's distance from Puu Koae to the granite post when that post is no longer in its original position. Such work is misleading and I cannot pass it as correct."

Upon Kailua Plantation Co. survey Mr. Emerson also reports adversely, telling of sketches received at different times which do not coincide. An unknown surveyor's work was copied for part and the survey "did not close"—that is, the boundary line did not reach the place of beginning.

Kula Plantation Co. survey is shortly condemned in these words: "Mr. Nielsen's sketch and description are so full of errors and contradictions that I cannot pass them as correct."

In justice to Mr. Nielsen, it may be stated that he is not a professional land surveyor but an engineer.

What the public is interested in is the strictness with which the boundaries of property are examined for the settlement of titles under the Torrens system, that has recently had a narrow escape from abolition in behalf of economy before it had more than been started in this Territory.

PLANS READY FOR AN IMMENSE NEW SLIP

Channel Dredged to Admit Mongolia and Dock Will Be Built Large Enough to Accommodate Largest Steamers Afloat.

The Mongolia can come into Honolulu harbor, but there will be no wharf large enough to accommodate her until the new government slip along side the Naval dock is completed. The dredging of the channel has been completed to a depth of over thirty-four feet, deep enough to accommodate the largest vessel afloat, but the deepening of the inside harbor will be left to the federal government which is responsible for it. Work on the new slip, which will be large enough to accommodate a steamer the size of the Mongolia or Minnesota on either side will be begun as soon as the specifications are completed and Supt. Holloway can let the contract.

"The channel has been dredged to a depth of between thirty-four and thirty-five feet," said Supt. Holloway yesterday. "This is but one section, and is all the work that the Territory intends to do. There were appropriations in the six months and the eighteen months bill for dredging the Honolulu harbor. With these appropriations as a basis we made plans for dredging the channel and harbor. The work was divided into three sections; one to take in that portion of the harbor near the railway wharf, the second portion being that about the Oceanic wharf, while the third section, which has just been completed, took in the channel bar. It was the intention to do all this work, but because of the lack of funds the work had to be abandoned. Only the one contract was let, the portion calling for the dredging of the bar, and this was paid for out of the $50,000 appropriation in the loan fund, the only money available. The remainder of the work cannot be undertaken by the Territory, and I believe it is up to the United States to do the rest of the dredging and also to pay us for the work we have already done, and the money expended by the Territory in keeping the harbor open since annexation. Governor Carter is now making up a report of our expenditures to forward to the President.

"It is possible now for steamers like the Mongolia to come inside the harbor, but there is no slip where they can dock. The Bishop wharf slip is the deepest and can accommodate a ship drawing twenty-nine feet. I was given to understand by Hackfeld & Co. that the Mongolia would not be heavily loaded on her outward trip and could go to the dock. In letting the contract for dredging it was thought best to deepen the channel so that ships might come inside, rather than deepen the harbor and then have the big steamers unable to cross the bar.

THE NEW SLIP.

"When the new slip which the government is to build is finished, any of the big ships can come inside and find wharf room. This is the wharf under the $300,000 appropriation in the loan fund for the reorganization of the Honolulu wharf system. This is to be constructed next to the naval wharf, out from the Pacific Mail dock. The borings for the slip have already been made, and as soon as the specifications are completed I shall advertise for bids to do the work. The slip is to be six hundred feet long, and will accommodate ships drawing thirty-four feet.

CHANNEL THIRTY-FIVE FEET DEEP.

W. F. Dillingham, representing the Hawaiian Dredging Company which held the contract for deepening the channel and harbor, stated yesterday that the dredging was complete. The work of cleaning out the bar had been finished about April 23, but as no official inspection had been made it was found that there was a strip which had to be cut down. This work has now been completed.

Mr. Dillingham says that there is now a depth of about 35 feet at the maximum, and 34 feet at the least along the entire length of the channel. In one part of the channel there is a deep hole. The Manchuria and Mongolia will have no trouble in steaming through the channel.

U. S. MAY CONTROL LOCAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPH PLANT

Roosevelt's Cabinet Discusses Advisability of the Federal Government Assuming Supervision of Wireless Systems for Military Protection.

The wireless telegraph company operating in the Hawaiian Islands may eventually come under the direct supervision of the United States Government, if not be actually owned by the federal authority. Secretary Hay recently brought to the attention of the cabinet the advisability of obaining control of all wireless telegraph plants operating on the various coasts of the mainland, as well as in the insular possessions. The cabinet discussed the matter on April 19. The subject was broached by Secretary Hay in connection with a communication received from the Russian Government.

A short time since the Russian military authorities forbade war correspondents using wireless telegraphy in the transmission of war dispatches, and announced that any one so caught would be shot as a spy. The importance of wireless telegraphy as a factor in war is now regarded from the strategic standpoint and its use by every Tom, Dick and Harry would embarrass military authorities far more than all the land telegraphs the world over.

It was pointed out that in the event of a war with a foreign nation it might be necessary, in defense of the Nation, for officers of the United States to have charge of these stations as a means of assurance to the Government that no communication would be established with vessels of an enemy's fleet and that the system would not be employed to the detriment of United States interests.

The discussion was tentative in a measure, and no definite decision was reached. It is likely, however, that in the near future some action will be taken that will provide for a proper Government supervision of the wireless system of telegraphy.

ADACHI IS CALLED UP

Clash of Statements as Between Client and Attorney.

Adachi, who was extradited from Japan for perjury in connection with the conspiracy cases, had his case called in the United States District Court yesterday morning.

District Attorney R. W. Breckons suggested a continuance till another day, as he understood the defendant wished a continuance for the term.

"Is the defendant represented by counsel?" Judge Dole inquired.

A. S. Humphreys came forward and announced that he was counsel for Adachi, adding that defendant did not wish a continuance for the term but was ready to proceed to trial forthwith. It was his intention to enter a demurrer to the indictment and he would ask until the following morning to prepare the demurrer.

Mr. Breckons smilingly informed the court that his authority for stating that Adachi wished a continuance till next term was Adachi himself, who had stated such wish to him only the previous afternoon.

The case was continued till today.

Ogi Shigematsu, Nadi Tsunekichi and Kuritaro Suga, a trio under separate indictments for conspiracy and for peonage—Tsunekichi being also indicted for another offense—were informed by the court through the interpreter that they must be ready to plead next Friday. J. W. Cathcart is their attorney.

Mr. Humphreys having asked if a civil case could be called to set for trial, Judge Dole answered in the affirmative and stated that, when the criminal business was disposed of, all civil causes would be called and set for trial or receive other disposition.

Mr. Thompson appeared for the petitioning creditors in the bankruptcy case of Y. Hamado, Hilo, and stated that Wise & Ross for the respondent had forwarded consent to adjudication. Accordingly Y. Hamado was adjudicated bankrupt.

NEW OFFICIAL MAP OF MAUI ISLAND

A new official map of the Island of Maui has been issued by the Survey Department. It is based on the map made by F. S. Dodge in 1885, and was brought up to date in 1903 by John M. Donn. The drawing is characteristic of the exactness and clearness for which the work of Mr. Dodge is noted in surveying circles. Names are as clearly printed as titles in a book. The scale is one inch to 5000 feet. Surveyor W. E. Wall is highly satisfied with the map.

Amongst the new work are especially to be noticed the homestead tracts, the new roads and the great irrigating ditches now advanced toward completion. Plantations that were not in existence when the original map was issued are laid down. The drawing of the continuous fringe of gulches on the east, northeast and north of the eastern section of the island, athwart which the seacoast road bumps up and down, is beautifully clear and gives, at a glance, an idea of that wonderfully picturesque portion of the Hawaiian seaboard.

Julius Bien & Co., New York, are the publishers of the map.

EWA CHILDREN'S MERRY MAY OUTING

Manager and Mrs. George H. Renton yesterday gave their annual picnic to the Ewa plantation kindergarten and the public school children. Parents and children, there were 270 persons who enjoyed the outing.

The festivities took place at Fairview park near the manager's residence. All sorts of games dear to the juvenile heart were provided, and there was a merry feast of good things. The little people and their parents were carried to and from the pleasure ground in the plantation cars.

◆

An important meeting of stockholders of Kamalo Sugar Co. is called for Monday, May 23, at J. Alfred Magoon's office. Besides electing a president to succeed Dr. [illegible] W. Burgess, resigned, the meeting will be asked to decide on the [illegible] leasing or otherwise disposing of the property of the company, as situated on the Island of Molokai.

TRYING FOR LOW FARES

Companies Don't Ask for Business Now.

"The Hawaii Promotion Committee has from the first realized that one of the prime necessities in encouraging tourists to come to the islands was low steamer rates," said F. G. Smith, chairman of the committee, yesterday.

"We are doing all in our power today to get lower steamship rates. Just at present the committee has several little schemes which may bring about the desired result, but a too premature publication of these plans might spoil everything.

"When the Hawaii Promotion Committee first inaugurated its campaign, communications were addressed to both the steamship companies asking for reduced fares for tourists. The reply received from both companies was a refusal to comply with our request. We next wrote to ask for a three months' rate but this also was turned down, although the committee agreed to devote its magazine advertising exclusively to these three months and to booming the steamers which would come here during the period. Later our efforts have been directed to getting the steamer China put on the local run between here and San Francisco, but so far have not been successful.

"The trouble seems to be that the steamship companies are already doing too much business to want any more. They are filled up every trip, and will have to do something to provide more accommodations. The next few steamers are already overbooked and tourists will not come to the islands unless they can be assured of getting accommodations for their return. Perhaps a competing line might offer the solution, for it seems necessary that something should be done. I don't go as far as some people in the agitation for low fares, but I believe a hundred dollar rate for the round trip should be made. The committee is doing all in its power to secure concessions in rates and intends to keep up the work, for we all realize what a factor it is in influencing tourists."

CARTER WILL LEAVE FOR KAUAI TODAY

Governor Carter, Secretary Atkinson and Land Commissioner Pratt will leave on the steamer W. G. Hall this afternoon for their Kauai tour. They will be gone for probably ten days or two weeks. In order to save time Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson may go by different routes, each starting from the same point. The trip to Kauai will be given over entirely to business. The principal object of the visit is to ascertain the wishes of the people in regard to the expenditure of the loan fund on Kauai. When the party returns Supt. Holloway will have ready the plans for public improvements on the Garden Isle under the loan appropriation.

ANOTHER CURE FOR LEPROSY

HAVANA, April 17.—Dr. Matias Dupue, the Cuban physician, who has long devoted himself to the study of leprosy among sufferers from this terrible malady in Colombia and the Isthmus of Panama, as well as in the Lepers' Hospital of Havana, announces the discovery of a remedy for the disease, which, in numerous cases, has been tested and found to bring relief, and, in a number of instances, complete cures. The medium of cure is prepared from the bark and sap of the "manglerojo," or sea grape, which grows along the northern coast of the Pinar del Rio provinces, west of Bahia Honda.

◆

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.—Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save you a trip to town in the night or in your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

◆

The steamer Kinau returning from Hilo will touch at all ports of call a day ahead of regular time, arriving at Honolulu on Friday noon.

DITCH IS NOT DONE

Work on Hamakua Job Has Been Delayed.

MAUI, April 30.—The Hamakua ditch will not be completed until the last part of July. The work has been somewhat delayed recently because of the unusual hardness of rock encountered in boring some of the tunnels, the best drills making but little impression and lasting but a short time. However it now seems probable that both the Hamakua ditch under the direction of Geo. H. Baldwin and the Koolau waterway in charge of M. M. O'Shaughnessy will be finished by the first part of August and the 1000 or more Japanese will be free to assume new labors.

LITERARY MEETING.

The April meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakuapoko, Saturday evening, the 23rd. A large number of the district people were present, who much enjoyed the occasion, not only because of the opportunity presented for sociability but also because of the interesting program which was as follows:

Selections on the Graphophone—
From "William Tell" and "Carmen."
Reading—"The Passing of the Beard."
F. W. Hardy.
Baritone Solo, (with piano and violin accompaniment.)
H. W. Baldwin.
Recitation—"The King of Denmark."
Mrs. Lowell.
Piano Solo—
Mrs. Sheather.
Comical Reading—
D. T. Fleming.
Selections on the Graphophone—
Vocal Solo—
By Mrs. H. A. Baldwin with violin obligato by H. Howell.
Psychical Experiments and Legerdemain—
By Hugh Howell.

After the entertainment was over and refreshments served, dancing was indulged in until midnight.

CAUGHT PIG THIEVES.

Last Sunday, the 24th, Joe Morris, who is the manager of a hog ranch many acres in extent on Kailalinui, Kula, armed with a double-barrelled shot gun took a ride over his premises for the purpose, if possible of apprehending any of the numerous pig-thieves who had been committing depredations there recently.

The wind was blowing a gale so that he approached a little gulch without detection and discovered in the valley below two Japanese in the act of bagging some choice little porkers. At the muzzle of the gun Morris marched the Japs, each bearing on his shoulder a bag with a pig in it, several miles up hill and down dale to the Makawao jail.

Leaving his prisoners in charge of the jailer, he procured a warrant and at the trial on Tuesday, the 26th, before Magistrate Copp, had the robbers each fined $20 and costs.

The convicted Japanese were laborers on the Kailua section of Paia plantation and had been given the privilege of clearing the plantation premises of stray swine and feasting on the same, but they had no right to visit a large ranch upon which hundreds of fine grunters are run.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

The engagement of Miss Agnes Fleming of Paia to Mr. H. W. Baldwin of Kahului is announced.

TEACHERS IN IGNORANCE.

Most of the Maui teachers are still in blissful ignorance that there was a considerable cut made in their salaries at the April session of the Legislature. They will be better informed during July and August next.

NOTES.

Hamakuapoko mill which has been shut down for two weeks past will resume grinding on Monday, May 2nd.

The ship A. G. Ropes, now at anchor in Kahului harbor, is said to be the largest sailing vessel that ever entered this bay. The captain's cabin in the ship is fitted up most luxuriantly to please Mrs. Rivers who recently returned from Japan on the vessel and who always accompanies her husband, the captain, on his voyages.

The new pineapple cannery at Haiku will be making cans within two or three weeks. It will be somewhat later before the preserving machinery will be in working order. Wm. A. Baldwin is the manager of the enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walsh of Kahului will depart for China next week. Mr. Walsh is an old resident and will be much missed in Kahului and Wailuku where he has been prominent in business and social circles. Mr. Prescott succeeds him as bookkeeper in the H. C. & R. Co.'s Kahului store.

Messrs. Walsh & Wilcox (another employee of the Kahului store) will engage in business together in the [illegible].

On Wednesday, March 9th, Mr. William Dwight Baldwin, the son of Senator H. P. Baldwin, was married in New York City to Miss Abbie Wellington Holbrook, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Holbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Atherton of Honolulu will spend the summer in Kula. At present they are at Kulamanu, the home of J. P. Cooke.

Friday, the 29th, Mrs. D. B. Murdock of Paia gave a progressive luncheon to fourteen ladies.

W. E. Beckwith now has charge of Grove Ranch, Paia. Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith have recenty changed their residence from Haiku to Kaluanui.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Baldwin of Puunene returned from a trip to the Coast by Wednesday's steamer.

Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Makawao will depart for Honolulu by today's Claudine for a visit of several weeks.

The Japanese planters of Kula are much embarrassed financially owing to the failure of several successive corn crops.

Wednesday night, the 27th, a number of Paia young folks enjoyed a bathing party by moonlight on Kuau beach. Miss Fanny Engle was the promoter of the gayety.

There was no service held in the Paia Foreign church last Sunday, the 24th, on account of inclement weather.

The league baseball game played at Wells' Park, Wailuku, the afternoon of the 24th, resulted as follows: Kahului, 24; Makawao, 12.

Weather—Strong tradewinds with local showers from the sea.

◆

LAHAINA LINES IN MAUI PAPER

Count Zedtwitz gave a delightful violin recital last Saturday evening at the residence of Mrs. Frances S. Molony. A number of guests were present; among them, Mrs. Kelley of Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McDonald have a comfortable home in their new cottage at Lahainaluna.

Wild roses are blooming on Mt. Ball. The destructive beetles do not soar so high.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Kuluhiwa is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Napaepae.

Miss Clark is about to return to her former place of residence in Kona.

Judge Kalua is making preparations to build a cottage near the Government school.

Mr. Decoto will probably soon occupy the house recently vacated by Mr. Halvorsen.

The house occupied by Mr. Wm. Henning, opposite the Pioneer Mill, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. Only a portion of the kitchen remains standing. The furniture was removed to a place of safety. Other buildings in the neighborhood had a narrow escape. The great need of the promised hose cart is very evident.

Hon. Phillip Pali gave an address at the courthouse on Monday evening. Judge Kahaulelio, A. N. Hayselden, Wm. White, D. K. Kahaulelio and Geo. H. Dunn were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the Governor's reception.

◆

To Be Depended On

Because It Is the Experience of a Honolulu Citizen and Can Readily be Investigated.

A stranger lost in a large city would place far more dependence on the directions given him by a local resident than the guidance of another stranger like himself. This is a natural consequence of experience; it's like a ship in a strange port—a trusty pilot familiar with the harbor is always called upon to bring her safely to her moorings. So it is with endorsement; we doubt the sayings of people living at a distant point because we can't investigate, but public expression of local citizens can be depended upon, for 'tis an easy matter to prove it. Evidence like the following is beyond dispute:—

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

◆

Hawaiian legislators ought to learn to speak English. It costs more to translate their remarks into English, according to legislative vouchers, than it does to print the translated proceedings.—Tacoma Ledger.

◆

AN AMERICAN EDITOR. Mr. John E. Cook, publisher of the Banner-Stockman, of Clarendon, Texas, U. S. A., in a letter regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "On one occasion I am sure it saved my life, curing me of a very bad attack of [illegible] colic." This remedy meets with the [illegible] success in this country as in America and never fails to give relief. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

SUB-AGENT BALDWIN HAS SQUARED WITH GOVERNMENT

It is almost three months since E. D. Baldwin's resignation of the office of Sub-Agent of Public Lands for the Island of Hawaii was required by direction of Governor Carter. Yet it was only on Wednesday last that Mr. Baldwin squared his account with the Government so far as the moneys collected by him were concerned.

Mr. Baldwin paid over to his successor, George H. Williams, in two checks that day the amount of $4716.26 or thereabout. Nearly three-fourths of the amount was paid three hours or so prior to the arrival in Hilo of J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, and E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, who went there to investigate the business of the Sub-Agency. The balance of $1200 was paid after the arrival of the officials.

All of the accounts and records of the Sub-Agency under the incumbency of Mr. Williams were found perfectly straight by Messrs. Pratt and Peters. It was upon discoveries made by Mr. Williams that the investigation took place. Prior to his appointment as Sub-Agent of Public Lands, Mr. Williams was First Deputy Tax Assessor and Collector at Hilo.

William K. Ragsdale, Land Office ranger for the 5th and 6th districts under Mr. Williams, had to account for collections. This he appears to have done, paying over the funds to his superior. His accounts were found correct but his system of manipulating public moneys was deemed to be so contrary to sound and safe policy that Mr. Pratt removed him on the spot for incompetency. Mr. Ragsdale was found to have treated his collections of fees and rentals as private funds, depositing them in bank to his personal account without entering the payments up in the office records. He even attempted to justify this mode of exercising his public trust, putting forward the plea that he was able at any time to pay the Government its dues. It was represented by him that he was but following an old custom of the Sub-Agency in withholding receipts of money until the land patents were obtained from the head office in Honolulu.

Mr. Pratt's intention is to appoint two rangers, one for each district, in place of Mr. Ragsdale at salaries respectively of $50 and $30 a month. Applications for the positions will be received by him, but in each case must have the endorsement of the precinct club and the district committee of the Republican party.

What if anything may be done by the Government in the cases of the officials found to have withheld public moneys after they should have been accounted for and paid over to the Land Office remains to be seen. Technically such conduct has a hard name. Whether custom derived from predecessors is a shield or only a delusion to the delinquents may be the problem with which the authorities are confronted.

LITTLE'S TWO DEGREES COST TEN DOLLARS EACH

Judge Gilbert F. Little of the Fourth Circuit has again been exposed. This time he is caught attaching spurious university degrees to his name and acting as one of the people who confer such degrees for money. The following autobiographical sketch is taken from Who's Who in America, for 1903:

> "Little, Gilbert Francis, U. S. Circuit Judge Ty. of Hawaii; apptd. June 5, 1900; b. in Pa., Oct. 2, 1845; s. Henry and Caroline L.; collegiate ed'n, Ph. D., LL. D.; widower since 1896. Has practiced law since 1870; prosecuting atty., 1875-6; candidate for Congress, 1888; Author:—The Evening Hour, 1895; The Moon, 1896; Music of the Bible, 1897. Address, Hilo, H. I."

A recent public prosecution by the Federal authorities of an institution variously called the Nashville College of Law and the National College of Law has brought to light that Judge Little's scholastic knighthood was conferred by the Nashville College of Law and that the cost of his two degrees of Doctor was ten dolars each. The degrees were conferred in September, 1899, just before the "Colonel" went to Washington to work for his appointment as judge.

The institution with the alias has had an interesting history. Some years ago John William Farr opened a law college in Chattanooga and had associated with him a few reputable lawyers. These deserted him and assisted in driving him out of town when it was discovered that Farr was engaged in selling degrees to persons who had never taken any course in the college. From thence Farr went to Nashville and opened the Nashville College of Law. Few students ever came to his classic halls and none remained long. The head of the place was carrying on a vigorous campaign of education, however, and was sending his degrees to all parts of the world.

The operation of making a full fledged Doctor of Laws or Master of Arts was simple. Farr would write a grandiloquent letter to some man of cheap tendencies informing him that "in accordance with a time honored custom" the trustees of the college at its next meeting would designate certain men of literary or scientific attainments to be the recipient of some honorary degree. The party was informed that it was exceedingly becoming the conferring such degree that the recipient be present at the ceremony but if this was impossible it could be dispensed with. The letter stated that no fee would be asked but a charge of ten dollars was made to cover the cost of engrossing the diploma. A few days later the man of cheapness would get another letter to the effect that the board had conferred the degree, that the diploma is in the process of making and that the remittance was due. Thousands of these letters were sent out and Farr made some money out of it. Few if any of the people holding these degrees ever went to Nashville. Some few may have been dupes but the majority are as arrant knaves and frauds as Farr himself.

Judge Little had the degrees of Ph. D. and LL. D. conferred on him in his absence and has never visited the place for the purpose of being examined as to his fitness or otherwise. A short time after this Farr advertised Little as the president of the Board of Trustees and in a circular issued in the spring of 1900 it was announced that Judge Little would deliver the commencement address. To the few people present at the time Farr announced that the judge could not come but had sent on his commencement address to be read. He did read it and a fine specimen of a Littletonian oration it was, big with wind, ornate in diction, garnished with flowers from the gardens of rhetoric, but empty and ridiculous.

On August 30, 1902, the State of Tennessee on relation of the Bar Association of Nashville commenced proceedings against the Nashville College of Law alleging that it was practicing a fraud on the public. The court entered a decree against Farr and the College annuling the charter and forbidding the granting of more degrees. At this time an inquiry was started as to Judge Little, the reputed president of the Board of Trustees, but no one knew anything of him and it was generally supposed that he was a myth.

After the closing of the college by the courts Farr continued to grant degrees until a few months ago when the U. S. District Attorney at Nashville had him brought before the grand jury and indicted for fraudulently using the mails. The indictment is still pending. No action has yet been taken against the president of the Board of Trustees, but a full statement of Dr. Little's connection with the fraudulent scheme is filed in the office of the Attorney General. In making an investigation of the matter, one of the members of the Bar Association of Nashville wrote to Farr for information and the following reply settled the matter:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1904.
'Mr. P. M. Estes, Nashville, Tenn.

"My Dear Sir: In response to your inquiry of recent date I beg to advise you that Dr. Little received the LL. D. degree from the Nashville College of Law, in recognition of his services as a lawyer. Dr. Little was to have delivered the address to which you refer in the Nashville Institution but was here (Washington) at the time and, owing to engagements with officials here, was unable to come at the time.

"Awaiting your further pleasure, believe me, my dear sir,

"Very truly yours,
"WILLIAM FARR."

HON. W. A. RODENBERG WEDS MISS RIDGEWAY

When Hon. W. A. Rodenberg was here as a Civil Service Commissioner he met Miss Mary Ridgeway, a teacher at Punahou, whose brother, J. Castle Ridgeway, is a well-known resident of Hilo. Last year Miss Ridgeway resigned her place here and went to teach art in Washington, where Representative Rodenberg met her again. The sequel appears in this special dispatch from the Advertiser's Washington correspondent:

> WASHINGTON, April 29.—Gazette, Honolulu: Representative Rodenberg weds Mary Ridgeway of Hilo here. Romance. ERNEST G. WALKER.

The wedding took place at Asbury Park, N. J., whither Mr. Albert Ridgeway, formerly of this city, went several days ago.

William A. Rodenberg, Republican, of East St. Louis, was born near Chester, Randolph County, Ill., October 30, 1865; was educated in the public schools and was graduated from Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo., in the spring of 1884; engaged in the profession of teaching for seven years; attended the St. Louis Law School, and was admitted to the bar; was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1896 at St. Louis; was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 20,401 votes, to 19,656 for Frederick J. Kern, Democrat, 400 for William F. Quellmalz, Populist, 433 for John T. Nixon, Prohibitionist, and 240 for Gustav Surber, Socialist Labor.

REPUDIATES THE RECORD

A majority of the Supreme Court has decided to dismiss the writ of error brought by Tong Kai alias Taing Kai against the Territory of Hawaii. No reversible error is found among the eleven errors assigned to the Circuit Court, First Circuit.

Plaintiff was convicted of trying to bribe an executive officer, this being E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, by offering him $1500 to influence his official action in respect to gambling cases that might be given him to handle. Justice Perry writes the opinion of the court, Crief Justice Frear signing it with him. Justice Galbraith files a dissenting opinion. J. A. Matthewman appeared for plaintiff in error; M. F. Prosser, Assistant Attorney General, for defendant in error.

Following is the law of the case as found by the majority:

"In the absence of any showing to the contrary the presumption is that the grand jurors who found an indictment were good and lawful men and that not less than twelve concurred in the finding.

"A person accused of an offense has no right to appear before or to have witnesses heard in his behalf by the grand jury.

"A deputy of the Attorney General for the Territory is an executive officer and may decide and act upon matters that or are brought before him, within the meaning of Section 255 of the Penal Laws.

"An attempt by a promise of a gift of money to influence a deputy of the Attorney General for the Territory, even before the intended commission of an offense, in his decision and action concerning the criminal prosecution of the offender, is punishable under Section 255 of the Penal Laws.

"A conviction based upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice is legal.

"A person who has sworn falsely in a case but has not been convicted of perjury, is not thereby rendered incompetent as a witness in a subsequent case."

OBJECTS TO SPEEDY JUSTICE.

Justice Galbraith makes the following statement in his dissenting opinion:

"I am impressed with the conviction that there was great haste exhibited to land this Chinaman in prison for some undisclosed reason. The indictment was returned May 14, charging the alleged offense May 10, and he was tried and convicted May 27. Whether or not he was ever arraigned or plead to the indictment the record here does not disclose. At any rate there seems to have been a prevalent desire to speed the defendant along to the reef. The counsel who then appeared for him offered very little resistance to the fulfilment of this desire, in fact the inference that he shared in the desire might be justified from his line of defense and the feebleness with which the same was presented."

The attorney here abused by Justice Galbrith is not the same one as prosecuted Tong Kai's appeal in the Supreme Court, but is one now absent from the country.

RECORD SAYS OTHERWISE.

With reference to the above statement about the record, the clerk of the Circuit Court has shown an Advertiser reporter the indictment, which bears the following endorsements:

"Presented this 19th day of May, A. D. 1903, and filed this 20th day of May, A. D. 1903, nunc pro tunc as of May 19, A. D. 1903.

"Plea: May 20. Reserved until Saturday, May 23, A. D. 1903.

"Copy of the within indictment handed to the defendant prior to arraignment this 20th day of May, A. D. 1903.

"May 23—Plea: Not guilty."

◆

Sorosis slippers, great variety. Kerr's.

◆

Damages for a Life.

The jury in Judge Robinson's court awarded $3000 damages to Manuel P. Ferreira against Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., on account of the death of plaintiff's son from being run over by an electric car on Liliha street in November, 1901. It was close to 12 o'clock noon when the jury retired and they came out once for further instructions. Their verdict was returned at about 1:30 p. m. Mr. Whitney for the defendant noted exceptions to the verdict on the usual grounds and also on the ground of excessive damages. Holmes & Stanley and E. M. Watson for plaintiff; Castle & Withington and W. L. Whitney for defendant.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

Defendants were arraigned on indictments before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning. All reserved their pleas. There are five indictments against Vivian Richardson, clerk of Water Works, for embezzlement of public moneys. Robertson & Wilder are his attorneys and will enter demurrers to all of the indictments on Wednesday.

All of the jurors in Judge De Bolt's court are required to appear at 10 o'clock Wednesday.

DIVORCE CASES.

Judge Gear ordered publication of summons in the divorce suit of Caroline Colton vs. Edward Colton.

Julia Kuakini Meyers denies the allegations of cause of divorce made in the libel of Louis Meyers and expresses her unwillingness that libellant should have custody of the child.

◆

Public Works Office.

There is a radical change of fixtures from the former plan in the way the office of the Superintendent of Public Works is being fitted up for reoccupancy after its temporary investment by the Senate. Instead of the apartment for the clerks running back to the partition wall toward the main hallway, there is a counter parallel with the partition on that side and extending at right angles parallel with the old [illegible] beyond which is the [illegible] department. Outside of the counter a space of [illegible] feet is left for the public.

"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.

The value and use of

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE)

in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

CHAS. BREWER CO'S.
NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston,
Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,
Honolulu.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insur'ce Co.
OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seat at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CC.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

California
To the EAST via
The Union Pacific

This Train is really a
First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,
General Agent,
1 Montgomery St., San Francisco
[illegible]
E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Neb.

IMPERIAL LIME
99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
AGENTS.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ld
HONOLULU.
Commission Merchants
SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works. St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD
AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED.—
LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.
Ætna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued
To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION. This successful and popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for derangements of the kidneys, pains in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 [illegible]
THERAPION [illegible]

ASK AID OF CONGRESS

An Echo of Old Chinatown Fire.

Another echo of the Chinatown fire is heard in a bill introduced in Congress by Senator Mitchell but which died long before the end of the session. The bill provided for the "reimbursement of certain insurance companies for losses sustained by them through the plague fire of 1900 in Honolulu, Hawaii." The bill was referred to the committee on Pacific Islands and as far as known was never reported back to the Senate.

The measure was intended to repay to half a dozen insurance companies the losses they had incurred in the Chinatown fire, amounting to $80,000 and which the Territory of Hawaii through the Board of Fire Commissioners had declined to pay. The companies interested in the proposed legislation are the North German Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., North British and Mercantile, New Zealand, Transatlantic, Royal, Firemen's Fund and the London, Liverpool and Globe. These are the companies which after the big fire paid their losses. Other insurance companies representing the bulk of the claims refused to do so, their policies having a clause which protected them from losses due to the action of the civil authorities. The fire court took the ground that the companies were not entitled to repayment for their losses, as the money paid by them was on policies for which the insured had been paying premiums for many years. In other words the court held that the companies had a business contract with the holders of the policies and were compelled to carry it out, and also that the act of the legislature contemplated only the payment for losses actually incurred by the claimants.

The insurance companies claim that they are entitled to be paid for their losses as much as the poorest property owner, who lost his all in the fire. They argue that the corporations simply assumed the claims of their policy holders in paying the insurance, and were entitled to recover. The fire court overruled them, however, refusing to pay the insurance claims, although afterwards deducting the insurance paid to the holder of other claims, from the amount allowed by the court as actual losses. The companies were also defeated in their appeal to the Hawaiian Supreme Court and it was then decided to appeal to Congress for repayment of the alleged losses by the Chinatown fire. Nothing is known of the status of the bill upon the adjournment of Congress.

◆

SLIGHT INJURIES often disable a man and cause several days' loss of time and when blood poison develops, sometimes result in the loss of a hand or limb. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment. When applied to cuts, bruises and burns it causes them to heal quickly and without maturation and prevents any danger of blood poison. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

◆

George Markham is the latest of the Hawaiian leaders to desert the Home Rule party. He is reported as saying that he was tired of fighting the "powers that be" and he may join the Republican party.

Eastman's
KODAKS
AND
FILMS The Latest Dates
Seeds Dry Plates
and
Photographic
Materials
of every description.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING
A Specialty.
Good Work Guaranteed

Hollister Drug Co.
FORT STREET

COMMERCIAL NEWS

With a view to judging the various plantations on the same basis, the managers of the different estates have been requested to furnish information as to the exact cost of production per each ton of sugar. Low prices, prevailing pests, higher land rentals and other causes have operated to make necessary the conduct of the sugar business of the Territory on the most economical basis possible, and the result of the inquiries now being made cannot but result beneficially to the chief industry of the islands. The list of questions which managers are asked to answer comprise cost of fluming, cost of fertilizer, of irrigating and of the dozen other processes which are gone through before the sugar is ready for market. The cost of producing sugar varies in the Territory from thirty-three to more than fifty dollars per ton, due of course in a measure, to whether the plantation is irrigated or non-irrigated. The different methods of bookkeeping also account for some of the disparity, but there is at the same time a wide difference in the cost of sugar production even where conditions are the same. Some managers for instance, charge a new flume to one crop, while others distribute the cost on their books to five crops, on the ground that the flume will be of service for that length of time. The aim of the letters of inquiry now being sent out at the instance of agents and stockholders is to obtain an analysis of cost and to systematize the accounts of all plantations for comparative purposes and for the benefit of possible investors. At present Wailuku produces a ton of sugar at less cost than any other place in the islands. The raw product is turned out in bags ready for shipment at a cost of $33 per ton. Hawaiian Commercial is the next plantation on the list, the cost of production being between $34 and $35. The letters are already having a beneficial result and managers are vieing with each other in the introduction of economical methods of production. With some of them it is question of necessity for the stockholders are beginning to insist that this must be done.

Sugar took a sudden jump during the week and touched 3.715, the highest price of the season, but dropping again to 3.6875. Some of the largest cargoes of Hawaiian sugar have not arrived at New York and will benefit by the higher prices. The Pennsylvania is one of the large sugar boats still en route and there are several other big cargoes on the way, all of which are likely to get the big prices. E. Pollitz of San Francisco is of the opinion that the increase in price will be maintained for some time to come, basing his belief on the shortage in the European market. The Territory also gets the benefit of a freight blockade on the Southern Pacific which is holding 409,000 bags of Hawaiian sugar at San Francisco.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. received a cable from San Francisco yesterday quoting Hawaiian Commercial at $49 and Honokaa at $12.50. Hawaiian Commercial has been selling here at $50.

The stock market has been more than ordinarily active during the week, and there is a firmer tone in the market. Sales during the week having been 160 Kihei at $6; 50 Hawaiian Commercial at $50; 75 Hawaiian Sugar at $21; 100 Ewa at $20; 85 Waialua at $40; and 10 Rapid Transit at $80. There were also a number of bond sales, probably from stock dividends. Sales were $5,000 Ewa bonds $100; $10,000 Oahu Railway $104; $13,000 Hawaiian Government $100, and $1,000 Oahu Railway $104.

Two extra dividends were announced yesterday; one of one per cent. by Honomu, and the other of one and half per cent. by Wailuku. Both are to be monthly dividends and will continue for six months or during the sugar season. Other dividends announced as usual were C. Brewer & Co., 1 per cent.; Ewa Plantation, 1-2 per cent.; Waimanalo, 1 per cent.; Haiku, 1 per cent.; Paia, 1 per cent.; Hawaiian Electric Co., 1-2 per cent.; Inter-Island S. N. Co., 1 per cent.

John Sherman, manager of Pahala, has resigned and his place will be taken either by John Watt or W. S. Ogg, probably the former. Waialua Plantation is said to have reduced its expenses for the first three months of the present year over $50,000. E. M. Walsh, a heavy Hawaiian Commercial stockholder of San Francisco, came down with Mr. Pollitz. Mr. Pollitz is looking into the appraisement of the Hawaiian Commercial plantation in the recent Maui consolidation. He is said to claim that the Hawaiian Commercial, having modern machinery, did not get all it was entitled to in the appraisement. Mr. Hedemann has gone with Mr. Walsh to Maui and Mr. Pollitz will also go over before he leaves.

MAUI WILL LAY A CORNER STONE FOR NEW SCHOOL

A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Improvement Association was held at the courthouse on Thursday evening to consider the proposition of laying the corner stone of the new schoolhouse, and other minor matters. It had been supposed that the meeting would at once proceed to arrange the program and make other arrangements in connection with the ceremony, but after some preliminary discussion it was decided that the more proper, courteous and dignified course would be to first communicate with Governor Carter, Superintendent of Public Works Holloway and Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson and ascertain their plans with regard to laying the corner stone. After several motions and amendments, the Association finally adopted a motion that the secretary of the Association at once communicate with the above officials and ask their pleasure in the matter, with the added request that the Improvement Association and the citizens of Maui generally be allowed to assist in the ceremony. The Executive Committee was also authorized to prepare and forward a resolution embodying the desire of the citizens that a formal ceremony of laying the corner stone be held, in which the government should take an active part. In view of the certainty of a favorable response from the government officials, the Executive Committee was instructed to at once begin the preparation of a program of all the features desirable to be incorporated in the ceremonies.

This matter being disposed of, Judge Kepoikai gave notice that at the next regular meeting he would move to amend the consituation by changing the name of the association from "The Improvement Association of Wailuku District" to "The Improvement Association of the Second Judicial District," which would embrace all of the citizens of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, and over an hour of informal but earnest discussion followed, during which it developed that the Association, which was at first composed of the citizens of Wailuku who had united as a town meeting has a larger scope for work than their local town, and that the citizens of Maui generally desire to join the organization for the general good.

This view should and probably will prevail at the next meeting, and the Association will probably become an island instead of a town affair, and be known as the Improvement Association of the Second Judicial District, in which case members from all parts of the Islands can join in the good work, with local clubs in each district.—Maui News.

Made

RUBBER STAMPS
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO Ltd

Every day

A Wonderful Discovery

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the last century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. [illegible]

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies
And Rest for Tired Mothers

In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: Lennon Ltd., Cape Town. Potter Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ORIGINAL AND

ONLY GENUINE.
Sole Manufacturers,

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Spasms, etc.,
bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.
Sold in Bottles. 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.
T. Davenport, Limited, London.

MOST POPULAR
PUBLICATION
IN HONOLULU

THE SUNDAY
ADVERTISER

WAR NEWS, CHURCH NEWS, SPORTING NEWS, GENERAL NEWS AND ALL THE LATEST WORLD'S NEWS BY CABLE.

MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND HUMOROUS SELECTIONS, AND A CONTINUATION OF THOMAS FITCH'S INTERESTING ARTICLES ON HIS FOREIGN TRAVELS. PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS OF THE BYSTANDER.

INTERESTING READING TO SUIT EVERY TASTE, AND WITHAL, A CLEAN PUBLICATION ADMISSABLE TO THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Published by the
Hawaiian Gazette Co.,
Limited.
65 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

ARRIVED.

Friday, April 29.

O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, at 7:45 a. m.

Am. bkt. Aurora, Jorgensen, 49 days from Newcastle, at 11:45 a. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo, at 7:15 p. m.

Bktn. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, from San Francisco (reported off Diamond Head at 8:15 p. m.) 16 days out.

Saturday, April 30.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 6:15 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 10:30 a. m.

Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 16 days from San Francisco, at 8 a. m.

Am. sp. Aryan, Pendleton, 17 days from San Francisco, at 2 p. m.

Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, from Kauai ports, at 11:15 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10:35 a. m.

Sunday, May 1.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, at 4:25 a. m., with 6150 bags sugar for H. H. Co., 19 pcs. machinery, 40 bags taro, 40 M. T. bbls., 1 hog, 35 pkgs. sundries, 5 bbls. cocoanuts.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai, at 9:15 a. m., with 3360 bags sugar for Irwin & Co., 477 bags rice, 52 bags coffee, 24 pkgs. sundries.

Saturday, April 30.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, from Anahola, at 5:50 p. m.

Monday, May 2.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, 23 days from Port Gamble, at 8 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, April 29.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at 12 m.

Am. bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco, at 1:30 p. m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, mail and passengers only, at 5 p. m.

Sunday, May 1.

A.-H. S. S. Californian, Barron, for New York, via Kahului and Hilo, at 4:40 p. m.

Monday, May 2.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, for Kukuihaele, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Ka Moi, Hipa, for Honoipu and Kohalalele.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, April 30.—S. B. Rose, Miss Chaffee, W. H. Hoogs, E. H. Pierce, C. H. Edwards, Jas. Wakefield, J. W. Pratt, E. C. Peters, John Pratt, Geo. Crow, M. F. McDonald, J. H. Mackenzie, A. W. T. Bottomley, K. Yamamoto, J. Oshima, D. Yomekura, John Lycurgus, Geo. Wilson, D. B. Maconachie, A. Mason, L. R. A. Hart, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Miss V. G. Makee, Miss G. Dowsett, Miss Alice Campbell, David Kalani, J. Michaels, A. W. Carman, A. H. Jackson, Y. Tsuboi and wife.

From Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, per stmr. Likelike, April 30.—Geo. Munro, Father Thomas, W. W. Chamberlain, Captain Clark, Mr. Ginesu and 4 deck.

From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr. Kauai, April 30.—Mrs. Murray, L. de L. Ward and 9 deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Niihau, April 30.—G. L. Kopa and 9 deck.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, May 1.—E. R. Hendry, W. A. Kinney, Miss E. Bishop, L. Kahlbaum, P. O'Brien, K. Taketa, W. Takahashi, J. F. C. Hagens, Mrs. H. A. Isenberg, K. Odo, O. Shillings, G. Allen, Master K Blake, Major Milsaps, S. Sasaki, Chow Choy, G. Mackintosh, Chin Kiu, Mrs. J. G. Lewis, and 71 deck.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai ports, May 1.—Miss E. Hart.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Kahului, May 1.—C. Hedemann, J. B. Castle, E. M. Webster and wife, Mrs. W. O. Aiken, child and servant, W. J. Coelho, J. M. Vivas, W. P. Fennell, A. L. Gutterson, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Johnson, D. L. Meyer and 3 children, R. Schultze, C. Dunkhase, Jno. Noble, Mrs. Olsen, F. C. Achong, B. C. Achong, C. Amana, Mrs. Kalakiela, Mrs. Loke, Miss M. Dowsett, A. Enos, F. H. Jordan, L. R. Crook, C. D. Lufkin, Mrs. Josephine Cornwell, W. E. Shaw, J. W. Bergstrom, Chas Gay, W. E. Skinner.

Departed.

For Maui, Kona and Kau ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, April 29.—Rev. E. S. Timoteo, Miss Rose K. Piano, M. Shippe, Mrs. Harden and child, Miss Phips, C. Hedemann and wife, G. Shuman, Miss Mamie Mossman, Mrs. W. F. Mossman, M. F. Prosser and wife, A. Jones, W. C. Cooke, Mr. Pullman, Dr. S. P. B. Knox, W. A. Wall, C. A. Long, J. F. Colburn, C. W. Ashford, C. Willis, J. Makainai, M. F. Scott, Mrs. Helen K. Silva, Mrs. Makainai.

Per stmr. Likelike, for Molokai and Maui ports, May 2.—G. C. Munro, Father Thomas, Chas. Gay, Miss Sara Mokeha, Mrs. Kupihea, 2 children and nurse.

◆ ◆ ◆

KAHULUI.

Arriving, April [illegible]—Am. ship [illegible], [illegible], 11 days from Honolulu.

HILO.

Arriving, April 27—Am. bark Martha Davis, McFall, 18 days from San Francisco.

Departing, April 28—Am. ship Falls of Clyde, Matson, for San Francisco.

◆ ◆ ◆

The schooner [illegible] is discharging her coal cargo at the [illegible]. It is being delivered to the U. S. Army [illegible].

PETERSON'S MONEY IS MISSING

Attorneys engaged to look after the money left by Peter Peterson, who was drowned when the coal-laden ship Florence was wrecked more than a year ago, have been unable to find the money which the young man is supposed to have left on deposit in a Tacoma bank. Peterson was first mate on the ill-fated ship, which was lost while sailing between Tacoma and Honolulu. A friend of the mate saw his bankbook the day before he left Tacoma, and it showed that he had $600 in a local institution, the name of which is not known.

It is also known that he had money on deposit in San Francisco and Honolulu banks. The circumstance is quite pathetic, because friends of young Peterson say he was saving up his earnings to purchase a home for his aged mother in Norway. Peterson was a bright young man, who was made mate at the age of 21, Captain Ryder, formerly of the Florence, having picked him up when a mere boy and taught him navigation.—Tacoma Ledger.

◆ ◆ ◆

Kauai Shipping.

Purser Kaai of the steamer Niihau, which arrived Saturday from Kauai, reports:

The steamer W. G. Hall was lying idle at Koloa. She had 6,000 bags sugar on board.

The barkentine Hawaii will begin loading sugar on Monday.

The steamer Mikahala was at Waimea discharging freight.

Experienced rough weather at Waimea while we were discharging. We had head winds and head seas on our inward trip. On account of rough weather at Nawiliwili on our outward trip we landed all the mail and passengers at Koloa.

The Niihau brought 7000 bags K. S. M. sugar.

◆ ◆ ◆

Had to Put Back.

The report of Purser Story of the steamer Kauai, which arrived Saturday from Hawaii and Maui, is as follows: "Worked on April 20 and part of the 21st. Then heavy N. E. gales came on and we could not work again until April 25, when it became so rough that we had to go back to Waipio. Did not work again until April 28. Heavy rains with strong E. N. E. winds and choppy seas. Heavy northerly swell on inward trip. Passed the steamer Mauna Loa off the Kinau light." The Kauai brought 6688 bags P. S. M. sugar and 23 pkgs. sundries.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Kinau's cargo was as follows: 274 bunches bananas, 35 kegs, 20 cords wood, 11 hogs, 126 pkgs. sundries.

The following cargo was brought from Maui yesterday by the Claudine: 1300 bags sugar, 33 bags corn, 44 bags bottles, 37 hogs, 1 horse, 23 packages hides, 91 packages sundries.

The following sugar on Kauai ready for shipment is reported by Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall: K. S. M. 2,800 bags, V. K. 800, Mak. 8350, G. & R. 500, McB. 16,925, K. P. 500, H. M. 15,200, G. F. 2650, P. 3400, K. S. Co. 825.

The following sugar on Hawaii is awaiting shipment as reported by Purser Beckley of the Kinau: Olaa, 10,200; Waiakea, 1000; Hawaii Mill, 1600; Wainaku, 6500; Onomea, 25,000 (Kaiulani loading); Pepeekeo, 7500; Honomu, 13,800; Hakalau, 10,000; Laupahoehoe, 10,000; Ookala, 2000; Kukaiau, 8000; Hamakua, 8000; Paauhau, 5500; Honokaa, 11,000; Kukuihaele, 6000; Punaluu, 8986; Honuapo, 176.

◆ ◆ ◆

GAELIC CARRIES WAR SUPPLIES

The O. & O. S. S. Gaelic is due this morning from San Francisco, having sailed on April 26. The vessel will probably have aboard a million pounds of mess and corn beef for the Japanese government. The beef came from Kansas City to San Francisco in thirty-three cars. The Japanese have already purchased in the United States 8,000,000 pounds of beef.

Dyer's Narrow Escape.

CAVITE, March 28.—Commander Dyer, of the Albany, which arrived Saturday morning from Shanghai, had a very narrow escape from death by poison. It is understood that he partook of what were served him as mushrooms, but which in reality seem to have been what is commonly known as toadstools; these had been procured by the Chinese steward prior to leaving Shanghai. Commander Dyer is in receipt of many congratulations on his escape.

◆ ◆ ◆

HILO SHIPPING.

Entered April 27.—Bark Martha Davis, McFall master, eighteen days from San Francisco, with one passenger, and general cargo of merchandise.

Entered April 28.—Bark Roderick Dhu, Engalls master, fourteen days from San Francisco, with six passengers and general cargo.

Cleared April 28.—Ship Falls of Clyde, Matson master, with thirteen passengers, and cargo of sugar and general merchandise. Sugar—Olaa, 29,281 bags; Pepeekeo, 10,000 bags; Waiakea Mill, 8,600. Coffee, 16,100 lbs. General merchandise amounting to $1,461.50. Total cargo, [illegible].

◆ ◆ ◆

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

DAMAGES FOR WRONG

Mrs. Rhodes' Suit Against Rapid Transit Co.

Mary A. Rhodes vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., damages, came on for jury trial before Judge Gear. Henry E. Highton appeared for plaintiff; Castle & Withington and W. L. Whitney for defendant. The following jurors, being the first twelve called, were passed for cause and then found satisfactory by both sides: Frank J. Dutra, Douglas Kaona, Emil A. Berndt, F. E. Blake, H. A. Parmelee, E. R. Biven, Frank H. Armstrong, J. J. Egan, James Brown, J. J. Sullivan, B. F. Vickers and John A. McCandless.

When the trial had barely started, Mr. Withington moved to dismiss the case, as the complaint did not state a cause of action. Argument ensuing the jury was excused until 2 p. m., when Judge Gear overruled the motion. An exception was noted by defendant and the trial proceeded.

C. G. Ballentyne, manager of defendant, was the first witness and testified to certain things about the running of cars between town and the Liliha street transfer station.

Charles L. Rhodes, city editor of the Hawaiian Star, gave evidence of the circumstances under which the plaintiff, Mrs. Rhodes, was ejected from a car on the King street line, which formed the ground of complaint. The afternoon of the day the incident happened Mr. Rhodes had an interview with Mr. Pratt, superintendent of traffic for defendant, whom he told he came "to register a strong kick," and who answered him, on hearing the circumstances, to the effect that witness had good grounds for kicking.

Witness next day, having heard that the conductor on the Hotel street line who refused his wife a transfer to King street had been discharged, while the King street conductor who put her off the car after being told she had been refused a transfer was retained in employ, went to see Mr. Ballentyne. Questions as to what was said at the interviews with the officials named were objected to by Mr. Withington. Mr. Highton explained they were for the purpose of bringing out admissions made by Messrs. Pratt and Ballentyne, and on this understanding Judge Gear allowed the examination to proceed, Mr. Withington noting exceptions.

As to Mr. Pratt, his admission is reported above. When it came to the interview with Mr. Ballentyne, the witness was in the midst of the relation of an hour's argument between Mr. Ballentyne and himself, when an objection was allowed and the testimony ordered struck out.

What Mr. Rhodes had come to when checked was that he had asked Mr. Ballentyne if it were not well for him to consider public opinion before sustaining a conductor in putting a woman off a car under the circumstances stated, to which Mr. Ballentyne's reply was in substance a reference to the company's charter as showing that the company was independent of the public so far as legislative interference went. In answer to this Mr. Rhodes had told him that he knew of transportation companies elsewhere which were rudely awakened from the dreams of security from public opinion's influence in which they had indulged under their charters.

It was testified that the King street conductor was retained in service because he strictly construed the company's rules, whereas the Hotel street conductor was discharged because he admitted he had not read the orders posted in the power house which, for some days previous to the incident in question, required that transfers be given from the Hotel street to the King street line in either direction at Liliha street.

Mr. Rhodes was still on the stand when the court rose for the day at 4 p. m., a great deal of the afternoon having been consumed in wrangling of counsel over the admissibility of evidence.

OTHER CIVIL CAUSES.

Hu Yong vs. S. M. Damon et al. was continued till Monday, May 23, for hearing, Judge Gear denying a motion for continuance till next term.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Cotton Bros. & Co., action to recover the value of the Government dredge lost while in the hands of the defendants, was continued till the same date, to follow the preceding case.

DEFENDANT RELEASED.

W. S. Fleming, Assistant Attorney General, yesterday entered a nolle prosequi for Oka, indicted for selling malt liquor without a license. The case had been moved from the secret file to the calendar on Saturday and a warrant ordered to issue for defendant's arrest.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge De Bolt approved the final account and ordered the discharge of J. J. [illegible], administrator of the estate of [illegible], deceased, allowing the administrator an attorney's fee of [illegible] [illegible]. W. A. Whiting, P. Andrade and J. T. [illegible] appeared for various claimants. The matter was continued until next Monday for the purpose of fixing a day certain for hearing the various claims against the estate.

Judge de Bolt approved the final account and granted the discharge of M. A. Gonsalves, administrator of the estate of A. C. Pestana, deceased. The administrator's allowances to the widow and children, amounting to $556.52, were ratified. A. G. Correa, attorney for the administrator, and P. L. Weaver, for the widow and minors, were each allowed a fee of $25 and the master a fee of the same amount.

JONES MURDER TRIAL.

There was a hearing before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning to set for trial the second murder case against Edward M. Jones. The prosecution was represented by Attorney General Lorrin Andrews and Deputy E. C. Peters, and the defendant was present with A. G. M. Robertson and J. J. Dunne as his counsel.

Mr. Andrews said the prosecution was ready to proceed on Wednesday morning, to which time the jury had been excused.

Mr. Robertson wanted the case put over till next term, as he had business in the Federal Court and on the civil side of the Circuit Court, besides which there was the difficulty of obtaining a jury which had prevented the trial last term.

The Attorney General and Deputy opposed postponement, Mr. Andrews referring to the former insistence on a speedy trial by the defense and Mr. Peters saying the legality of an open venire might be judicially affirmed. This would solve the jury problem.

Judge De Bolt thought there was little use in continuing the case till next term if dependence was to be on the present year's jury list. He continued the case till tomorrow for disposition, in the meantime taking the question of an open venire into consideration.

SUPREME COURT SESSION.

When the Supreme Court convenes on Monday next it will not take up any new cases. Its adjournment on that date will be for two weeks, in order to dispose of cases already submitted.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for plaintiff, in the injunction suit of John Lucas vs. American-Hawaiian Engineering Co., Superintendent Holloway and Auditor Fisher, files a motion to amend the bill of complaint in some technical particulars, also to continue the temporary injunction in force under the amended bill.

Philomena Souza vs. Senhorina Castro, assumpsit, was discontinued by L. M. Straus for defendant, who had appealed from judgment for plaintiff for $43.00 by District Magistrate Lyle A. Dickey.

Garnishee in the suit of Eliza Roy vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, defendant, and Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., garnishee, has filed a general denial of allegations.

Demurrers have been filed by defendants in the foreclosure suit of First American Savings & Trust Co. vs. M. J. Montano et al.

Louis Meyers has discontinued his divorce suit against Julia Kuakini Meyers.

JAPANESE ON A SERIOUS STRIKE

officers, armed with rifles, went to Waipahu on the 3:15 train and marched at once to the Manager's residence. The strikers had previously appeared in the area between the residence and the mill and threatened Manager Ahrens with bodily harm if he interfered with them. They were at that time on their way to the mill from which they took away nearly all of the Japanese workers there. These were threatened in various ways if they did not join the main body of strikers. This caused the management to shut down the mill for the time being, as there was no one left to continue the grinding.

At 5:15 a force of ten mounted police under Lieut. Leslie left Honolulu. The officers were Bortfeld, White, Spillner, Joy, Leal, Holt, Wright, Richardson, Reuter and Hart. The men were in campaign uniform and carried carbines and handcuffs with their belts filled with cartridges. On arrival at Waipahu station the officers formed two by two at right shoulder arms and marched briskly up the plantation road. The space in front of the stores was jammed with Japanese, but they opened a passage way and the officers passed through without incident. As soon as their backs were on the crowd, scores of the Japanese began laughing and snickering and called out derisively after the men, but no hostile demonstration was made. At this time a Japanese was haranguing his countrymen. The mounted men relieved the foot police who returned on the evening train. At dark Lieut. Leslie posted his men about the manager's residence and the mill, keeping guard all night.

SENT A COMMITTEE.

After dark a committee of the strikers called at the manager's residence and intimated that they would do nothing today in the way of work, but intended keeping up the strike. The committee then went back to the main body.

JAPANESE VERSION.

As to the Hutchings incident the Japanese state that the first hostile display was made by luna Hutchings and that he struck, without provocation, one of the laborers with his whip, the lash leaving a welt across his cheek. The Japanese claim at the time he was standing in the government road and not on plantation property. In the excitement following the men endeavored to deal harshly with Hutchings. They claim also that a concerted movement was made by two mounted lunas, who charged them from opposite directions, one laborer having his arm temporarily put out of commission.

◆ ◆ ◆

GUAM WITHOUT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

At the opening of the Ministerial Union's monthly meeting, in Central Union church lecture room yesterday morning, Mr. Theodore Richards resigned the office of chairman. Rev. A. V. Soares was elected in his stead for the remainder of the half-yearly term and presided for the rest of the meeting.

There was a fair attendance of members and but little general business to transact. Most of the time was occupied in hearing and discussing a paper on Guam by Rev. Arthur C. Logan, pastor of Palama chapel. This dealt with the island historically, geographically, politically and religiously, coming down to Guam as a United States possession.

While many public improvements have been made and the courts remodeled, together with freedom of thought and religion established, under American rule, all of the material benefits have been conferred upon the people at the cost to them of heavy import duties and a poll tax of [illegible] paid in [illegible] Mexican. Upon which Mr. Logan says:

"This is today a heavy burden upon the people and that which makes it the more galling is the fact that this money has not been sufficient, so that today Guam, an American possession, has not even the semblance (kept up by the Spanish) of a public school system and the children are growing up without any education."

◆ ◆ ◆

ECONOMIES TAKE EFFECT AT ONCE

It was decided, at the conference between the Governor and the heads of departments yesterday, to carry out the resolution of the Legislature in special session for putting the various economies of expenditure made in the appropriation bills into immediate effect so far as possible. There was need shown for retrenchment to the tune of more than $100,000 before July 1, when the appropriation bills come into direct force.

Official billets will be eliminated in different departments beginning with this month. In Public Works one of the pilots and one of the harbor masters will be let out. The deputy insurance commissioner and the bookkeeper's offices in the Treasury Department are to be amalgamated under one salary, and the license clerk there will be dropped from the salary list. Some reductions of force will be made respectively in the departments of the Secretary and the Attorney General.

An exception is made of the Department of Public Instruction, in that the salaries of teachers will not be cut until the first of July.

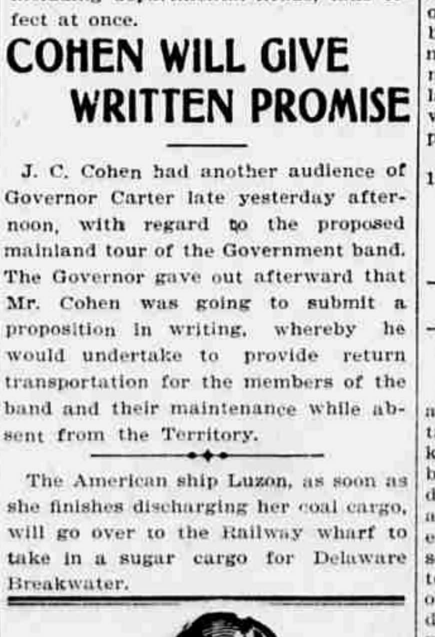
Reduced salaries of officials who stay, including departmental heads, take effect at once.

COHEN WILL GIVE WRITTEN PROMISE

J. C. Cohen had another audience of Governor Carter late yesterday afternoon, with regard to the proposed mainland tour of the Government band. The Governor gave out afterward that Mr. Cohen was going to submit a proposition in writing, whereby he would undertake to provide return transportation for the members of the band and their maintenance while absent from the Territory.

◆ ◆ ◆

The American ship Luzon, as soon as she finishes discharging her coal cargo, will go over to the Railway wharf to take in a sugar cargo for Delaware Breakwater.



You go to your barber, week after week, hoping the shampoo will cure your dandruff. But the dandruff continues to form as badly as ever. The trouble is you do not go at it in the right way. The scalp is diseased, and you must cure it before your dandruff will ever disappear. Simple washing will never bring this about.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

This splendid hair preparation cures dandruff because it cures the disease of the scalp, and then the dandruff soon disappears for good.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will prevent dandruff, and at the same time it will keep your hair soft and glossy.

Prepared by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated September 5, 1901, made by Eliza Dunbar and William Dunbar, her husband, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagors, to William O. Smith, Guardian of Eric R. J. Gay, of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register office, Oahu, in Liber 226, pages 347, 348 and 349, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage shall be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, the 28th day of May, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all of that piece or parcel of land situate at Peleula, Honolulu aforesaid, known as the Lucas Homestead, being a portion of the land described in Land Commission Award No. 10806 to Kamehameha III, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north corner of this lot adjoining land formerly belonging to Lewers, Anthon and Risely, the boundary runs "mag." S. 53° 00' E. 62¼ feet, S. 31° 45' W. 92 feet along Kukui Lane, N. 82° 00' W. 13 feet along Kukui Lane, N. 69° 00' W. 52 feet along Kukui Lane, N. 31° 45' E. 113 feet to the initial point, containing an area of 6724 square feet more or less, being the same premises devised to said Eliza Dunbar, by George Lucas by will duly probated on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1892, as will more fully appear by Probate Records No. 2778.

Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deed at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to William O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, February 4, 1904.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Guardian of Eric R. J. Gay, Mortgagee.
2585—F-T

COURT NOTICES

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Harry Nunn, of Makaweli, Kauai, deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of Mrs. Helen Nunn, formerly of said Makaweli, Kauai, administratrix of the above entitled estate, wherein she asks to be allowed $418.33 and she charges herself with $1417.64, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her and her sureties from all further responsibility as such administratrix.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1904, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 30th day of April, 1904.

By the Court:
(Signed) JNO. A. PALMER,
Clerk.
2586—May 3, 10, 17, 24.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE ALBION H. GLENNAN.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed as Administrator of the Estate of Albion H. Glennan, late of Makaweli, Island of Kauai, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said deceased to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him, either at his residence or place of business, within six months from the day of this publication, or within six months from the day they fall due. If not so presented they will be forever barred. And all persons owing the said deceased are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned.

JNO. A. PALMER,
Administrator of the Estate of Albion H. Glennan, deceased.
Lihue, Kauai, April 13th, 1904.
2582—5tT

FOR SALE.

Pure White Leghorn Eggs from imported fowls. Prize winners. Inquire W. E. SHAW,
1104 Keeaumoku St., Honolulu. P. O. Box 471. 2586